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TOO MANY CLASSICS.

I'm a barbarous person, I freely confess,
Although the admission occasions distress.
When I go to a gloomy and somnolent play,
If I yawn friends are sure to look sternly and say:
"It's a classic."

If I go to a concert and patiently hear
A succession of sounds which my sensitive ear
Resents, I allude with respect to the same.
For someone that's cultured is sure to exclaim:
"It's a classic."

When a statue I see with impossible pose,
And to my way of thinking, deficient in clothes,
To express my opinion I never should dare,
For someone I know will look pained and declare:
"It's a classic."

And so I'll go plodding my work-a-day way,
If such is my fate, why, I shall not say nay.
As a rule I shall take it with sentiments bland
Whene'er I see something I can't understand,
"It's a classic."
—Washington Star.

THE BUSY DAY.

It's funny how the days slip by! I'd surely do a lot
If time would rest, instead of settin' me a pace so hot!
I get up bright and early, but I have to sit and wait
Until they build the fire, an' put the breakfas' on my plate.
I start out in a hurry, but I allus meet a friend
Who's waitin' to be sociable; an' I, of course, unbend.
There's politics to settle, an' there's subjects fur complaint,
An' some folks thinks it's goin' to rain and others think it aint,
An' when I get all ready, an' for work am feelin' right,
It's time to take a little midday rest an' eat a bite.
An' then the papers get to town. I'm busy right away,
A-readin' up more politics to talk about next day,
An' by the time I've got the mail and read it through and through,
An' worked the picture puzzles an' the checker problems, too,
An' et a bit o' supper, I'm so tired I'm nearly dead,
An' ready to wind up the busy day an' go to bed.
—Washington Evening Star.

SOME CERTAIN SIGNS.

There's a hazy, lazy, daisy sort o' feelin' in the air,
An' the bees will soon be buzzin' through the country everywhere;
An' a feller fells like dreamin'—for the air is full o' dreams,
An' he's all the time a-schemin' for the fine fish in the streams!

You can almost hear the music of the dove wings as they pass,
An' see the winds that ripple o'er the roses an' the grass;
An' in cool an' dreamy meadows, an' in far and shaded dells,
The singin' o' the moosin' birds—the cattle with their bells!

Is it just a dream of springtime? Is she with us for to stay?
Have the buck-blown curls of April brushed the icy snows away?
Hard to tell you! But I'm listenin' to the brown bees everywhere,
An' a hazy, lazy, daisy sorter feelin's in the air!
—Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

CAMERA CAUGHT BALL.

The accompanying picture was taken by George M. Still, of Brooklyn, at his summer home, at Ronkonkoma, L. I., and is considered by photographers to whom it has been shown to be a most remarkable picture of an object in motion. Mr. Still, whose expert knowledge runs along the line of oysters rather than photography, took the picture by a snap shot while the boy was tossing the ball in the air. When shown to the head of

a firm of well known New York photographers, he declared it to be a picture that probably would never be taken as clearly, even under the same conditions, again.

When this expert in turn showed the picture to other photographers they said they would need an affidavit that the picture was not "a fake," but when fully assured that it was taken "on the square," agreed that it was a remarkable picture of a moving object.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The Old Inhabitant—Yes, it has been a putty healthy place, but the doctors is gettin' to recommend it as a health resort.

Stranger—That won't hurt it, will it?

The Old Inhabitant—Well, I dunno. With sick folks comin' here there's no tellin' what we might ketch.—Brooklyn Life.

"Why don't you try to carve your name high on the tablet of fame?" asked the poetic enthusiast.

"My friend," answered Senator Sorghum, a little severely, "there is no use in my dodging around with a hammer and chisel when I can do such effective work with a fountain pen and a checkbook."—Washington Star.

"How many handsome pieces of furniture the doctor has!"

"Yes. I suppose they were left him by his patients."—Brooklyn Life.

"Money may be the root of all evil," said the dramatic author, as he started another "problem" play, "but evil is the root of all money in this line of business."—Puck.

Manager—Yes, I want a new play, but I want something novel, something startling, something never seen or heard of before.

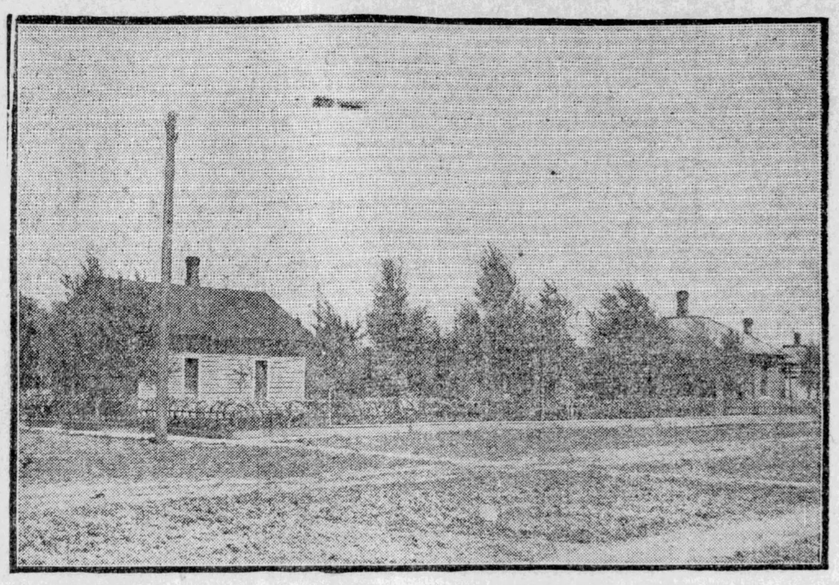
Author—I've got it; just the thing. The plot leads up to a train robbery.

"Nothing new about that."

"Yes, there is. The passengers rise as one man and smash the robbers.—New York Weekly.

When things get dull in his line the devil starts a religious controversy.—Birmingham News.

FENCE CONSTRUCTED OF ELK HORNS.

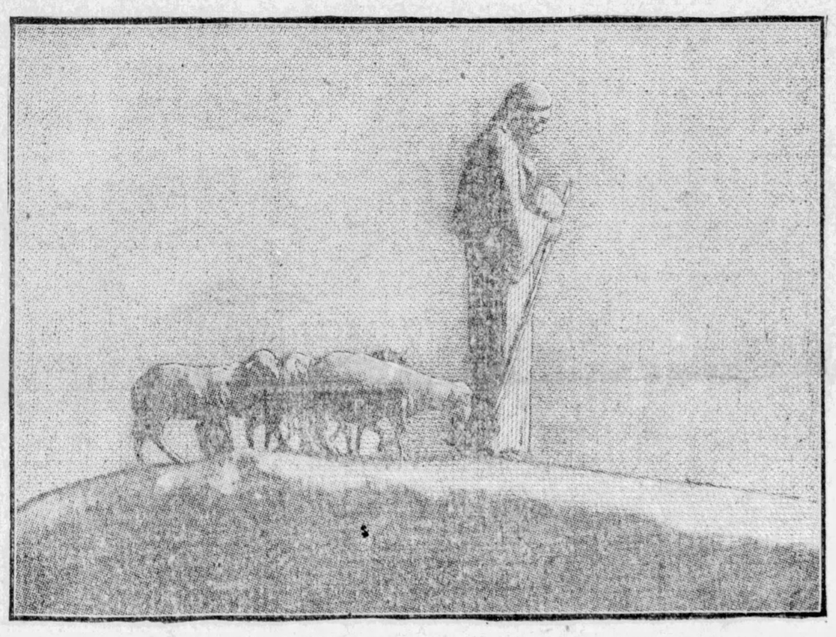


It is highly probable that the United States does not contain a rarer curosity in the way of a fence than the one to be found in Livingston, Mont., and which is the subject of illustration. This fence is made from between 250 and 300 elk horns, representing about 150 animals. The first thought is that it was cruel to slaughter all these elk in order that their horns might be used for fence building, but this is not the case. It should be remembered that the wapiti regularly casts its horns.

Instead of there having been a general slaughter of the animals, the horns used in this fence were gathered on the winter range and taken to town for the express purpose of building this novel and remarkable fence.

In the East elk have become so scarce it would appear that the owner of this fence has a rich possession. Previous to 1842 elk were found in New York state, and even later in Pennsylvania. There are two or three small herds in California at present, but it is likely that before the present century ends the animal will become extinct. In many Montana towns the horns are quite common and quite a few are sent here and there as trophies. Chairs, picture frames and large knife handles are also made from the horn, while for decorative purposes they are much cherished.

BEAUTIFUL GIFT FOR THE POPE.



A feature of the silver jubilee of Pope Leo, marking its conclusion this month is the presentation to him of a splendid gift by Emperor Franz Josef of Austria.

A beautiful work of art it is, being one of the choicest productions of Herr Rudolf Marschall, the Viennese sculptor. On a block of marble, which is finely veined with violet, stands a figure of gold representing the "Good Shepherd." In his arms the shepherd holds a lost lamb, and behind him follow other members of the flock. Remarkably lifelike and impressive is the picture, as the accompanying illustration shows, and the emperor is said to be highly pleased with it. On the marble is engraved a suitable Latin inscription and over it appear the papal and imperial arms, set in gold and precious stones.

THE CHINESE MAGIC LANTERNS

How They Differ From Those Which Are in Use in This Country.

The magic lantern, like porcelain, gunpowder and printing, must have been an invention of the Chinese. For more than twenty centuries it has been a staple amusement in the celestial empire, and has been developed in many forms unknown to the occident. The middle kingdom, which has been well termed topsyturvy land, uses the magic lantern in just the opposite manner from what we do, having the light and picture behind the screen, the same as in our parlor amusement of shadowgraphs. The commonest form of the magic lantern in the extreme orient is a large box supported on a tripod or four-legged table. The box is about four feet wide by two high, and its front is made of ground glass, oiled silk or oiled white paper.

Over the box is a light framework of bamboo and cloth, which reaches to the ground and conceals the operator from the audience, but leaves the glass exposed to view. A powerful lamp in front of a concave reflector throws a strong light upon the glass or screen, as the case may be. The top of the box and sides are half open to permit the introduction of small figures. This arrangement gives four distinct classes of instruments. With all four instruments, the exhibitions are given in the streets, squares and market places. They draw audiences ranging from five to thirty, and give an entertainment of from five to fifteen minutes in length. Each spectator is supposed to contribute one cash, or a twentieth part of a cent, when the hat is passed around. Generous or enthusiastic patrons frequently give from 10 to 15 cash, or that the average performance nets the proprietor about two cents. This seems ridiculous to Americans, but in a land where an able-bodied man can be hired for five cents a day, the owner of a successful magic lantern is looked upon as a very well-to-do individual. One of these "shows" recently made its appearance in Mott street the owner of it, an ex-laundryman from Canton, making in and about Chinatown and the Bowery from a dollar to a dollar and a half per day.

The little plays which are written about the magic figures are as conventional as our own immortal Punch and Judy. The "wicked tiger" depicts the career of a dissolute animal, who from killing pigs, dogs and buffaloes, finally eats a beautiful maiden, and is slain by a Mongolian chief in full armor on horseback. "The wicked wife" forms a compact with the devil, squanders her husband's substance in riotous living and in the last scene hangs herself in a blaze of red fire, while the evil one expresses ticulations. "The cruel magician," "the graceful dragon," "the fairy foxes" and other bits of eastern folklore afford brief sketches, which are as familiar as household words.—New York Evening Post.

PRIMITIVE SURGERY.

Surgical operations were performed on the human skull in America 200 years

before the coming of Columbus. The work was done in those early days with the aid of shells and flint hatchets. Many skulls have been discovered in Peru which illustrate the methods of these early surgeons. From the appearance of the skull it is also evident that a considerable proportion of those operated upon lived afterward.

This trephining was probably performed to save the lives of those who had received a serious wound from a club or a stone. Considering that the surgeons of those early days worked with nothing more effective than sharp shells or flint knives, the work is exceedingly creditable. Human skulls bearing the signs of similar operations also have been found in Europe, dating back to prehistoric times. In the South Sea Islands the operation is often performed with the same primitive implements. The local surgeons not only trephine in the case of fractures, but as a cure for epilepsy and certain forms of insanity. Trephining is also performed in this primitive way even as a cure for headache.

Just Possible!

He—I never saw anything like this tide. Here I've been pulling steadily for ten minutes and we don't seem to have moved a foot.

She (after a pause)—Oh, Mr. Stroker, I've just thought of something! The anchor fell overboard a short time ago, and I forgot to tell you. Do you suppose it could have caught on something?—Ram's Horn.

VANDERBILT-NEILSON WEDDING ON APRIL 15

Newport, R. I., March 21.—Formal announcement of the date of the wedding of Miss Kathleen Neilson, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Neilson, to Reginald Vanderbilt, has been made and the selection is Wednesday, April 15th, in this city. In all probability the event will be solemnized in St. Joseph's Catholic church, at which Miss Neilson has been an attendant for many years.

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER
Author of "In Circling Camps," "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

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CHAPTER I.—IN HOSTILE RED.

"Captain the Honorable Charles Montague, eldest son and heir to Lord George Montague, of Bridgewater Hall, Yorkshire, England," said Marcel, reading his letters, "and Lieutenant Arthur Melville, son to Sir Frederick William Melville, of Newton-on-the-Hill, Staffordshire, England. Those names sound well, don't they, eh, Chester? They roll out like the Delaware."

I could not restrain a smile at the prim and choppy way in which Marcel pronounced the names and titles, just as if he were calling the roll of our company. Nevertheless, I wished to hide it, feeling some sympathy for the two young Englishmen because of the grievous state into which they had fallen. As they stood a bit apart from us, they preserved the seeming of dignity, but in truth it was apparent that beneath this cloak they were sore troubled in mind; and well they had a right to be. It was a hard fate to come all the way across the ocean with letters of high recommendation to one's commander-in-chief, only to fall into the hands of the enemy, letters and all, with the place of destination almost in sight.

"They should have stood very high in the graces of Sir William Howe had they reached Philadelphia," said Marcel, "for here are letters from some of the greatest men in England, descanting upon their military merits. Perhaps, Chester, we have saved the Thirteen Colonies with this little achievement, you and I. Because, if everything in these letters be true—and it is not for me to criticise the veracity of the writers—one of our prisoners must be an Alexander at the very least, and the other a Hannibal."

Marcel had a sprightly humor, and one could never tell how it was going to show itself. But he was not given to malice, and he spoke the latter words in a tone that the Englishmen could not hear.

"Chester," he resumed, drawing me a little farther to one side, "these young gentlemen, barring their mischance of falling into our hands, seem to be veritable pets of fortune. They are rich, of high station, and they come to join a powerful army which has all the resources of war at its command. And look at their raiment, Chester; look at their raiment, I say!"

In good truth, they were apparelled in most comfortably and seemly fashion. There is always a brave dash of color and adornment about the uniform of the British officer, and our prisoners had omitted nothing.

"Now look at our own attire," said Marcel, in tones of the utmost melancholy.

Of a varity, there was cause for his melancholy; the contrast was most piteous. Time and hard wear had played sad tricks with our regimentals, and, what was worse, we knew not when or how we were to replace them.

"I see not why we should grieve over it," I said. "The matter cannot be helped, and we must make the best of it we can."

"Perhaps," replied Marcel, fingering the letters meditatively. Then he turned and said with much politeness to Captain Montague:

"I believe you stated that you and your friends are complete strangers to Sir William and his army?"

"Yes," replied Captain Montague; "we have no acquaintance with them at all, and we fear that the unlucky capture of us you have effected will prevent us from making any very soon."

"It was mere chance, and no fault of yours, that threw you into our hands," said Marcel, very courteously, "and it may save you from being killed on the battlefield, which fate I would take to be somewhat unpleasant."

Then he drew me aside again.

"Chester," he said, assuming his most weighty manner, "sit down on this tree-trunk. I wish to hold converse with you for a moment or two."

I occupied the designated seat and waited for him to speak, knowing that he would take his own good time about it.

"Chester," he said, the solemnity of his tone unchanged, "you know what I am."

"Yes," I replied; "the descent three parts French and one part Irish, by birth South Carolinan; therefore wholly irresponsible."

"Quite true," he replied; "and you are by descent three parts English and one part Scotch, and by birth Pennsylvanian; therefore, if you were to die the world would come to an end. Now, Bob Chester, still your Quakerish soul and listen. Behold those officers! Their brave clothes and well-rounded figures, which indicate a fine and abundant diet, arouses much envy in my soul, and because of it I have made a resolution. Now having listened, look!"

He rose and bowed low.

"Lieutenant Melville," he said, addressing himself to me, "pardon this somewhat formal and abrupt introduction, but I have heard often of your family, and I know of its ancient and honorable extraction. Perhaps my own may fairly make pretensions of a similar character. Lieutenant Melville, permit me to introduce myself. I am Captain the Honorable Charles Montague, eldest son to Lord George Montague, of Bridgewater Hall, Yorkshire. I am delighted to meet you, Lieutenant Melville, and doubly delighted to know that you also have letters to our illustrious commander-in-chief, and that we shall be comrades in arms and in glory."

"Marcel," said I, after a moment's pause, for he had taken the breath from me, "this is impossible. It would mean the halter for both of us before tomorrow night."

"Not so," he replied. "Neither of those men has a personal acquaintance in the British army. What I propose is easy enough, if we only preserve a little coolness and tact. I am tired of skulking about like a half-starved hound, and I want an adventure. It is only for a day or two. Moreover, think what valuable information we might be able to acquire in Philadelphia, and what a great service we might render to our commander-in-chief. But of course, if you are afraid to go with me, I will go alone."

So speaking, he looked at me in the most provoking manner.

Now, I hold that I am a prudent man, but the Highland fourth in my blood will get the mastery of the English three-fourths now and then, and I never would take a dare from Marcel. Besides, I had a sudden vision and I dreamed of a great service to a desperate cause, to be followed perhaps by high promotion.

"A good idea," I said. "We will go to our colonel and propose it at once."

Marcel laughed, and his manner became more provoking than ever.

"And be called a fool for your trouble," he said. "Now is your chance or not at all. Come, Bob! Our success will bring our pardon. At this moment the way of true patriot lies there."

He pointed toward Philadelphia, and his words were most tempting.

"Very well," I said; "if you go alone you will surely be detected and hanged as a spy. Since it is necessary for me to go with you to save you, I'll have to do it."

"It is most kind of you," said Marcel; "and then if we must hang it will be pleasanter for us to hang together."

We beckoned to Sergeant Pritchard and told him our plan. He was full of astonishment and protestations. But, as he was under our command, he could do naught but obey.

The two young Englishmen were compelled to retire behind some trees and divest themselves of their fine clothes, which we donned, giving them our rags in return. All the letters and other documents that we found in their possession we put in our pockets. Then we mounted their sleek, fat horses and turned our heads towards Philadelphia.

"Sergeant Pritchard," I said, "look well to the prisoners, and see that they do not escape ere we return."

"They will never escape," he said. "Lieutenant Chester, you and Lieutenant Marcel could find better ways to die. I beg you to come back."

"Sergeant Pritchard," said Marcel, "we will do you the honor of dining with you, at your expense, one month from to-day. Meanwhile report to our colonel the nature of the errand upon which we are now going."

Then we bowed low to the gentlemen whose clothes we wore, and galloped off towards Philadelphia.

One can become intoxicated without drinking, and the air was so brilliant and buoyant that I think it got into our heads and created in us an unusual measure of high spirits. Moreover, we were so nobly clad and had such good horses under us that we felt like gentlemen of quality for the first time in many long and weary months. We galloped at a great rate for a half-hour, and then when we pulled our horses down to a walk Marcel turned a satisfied smile upon me.

"Lieutenant Malville, allow me to congratulate you upon the make and set of your uniform," he said with extreme politeness. "It is in truth most becoming to you, and I dare say there is no officer in the service of our gracious majesty, King George, who could present a finer appearance or prove himself more worthy of his commission."

"A thousand thanks, Captain Montague," I replied. "Such a compliment from an officer of your critical discernment and vast experience is in truth most grateful. Permit me to add, without attempting to flatter you, that you yourself make a most imposing and military figure. May these perverse rebels soon give us both a chance to prove our valor and worth!"

"The warlike words of a warrior," said Marcel. "And it seemeth to me, Lieutenant Melville, that the warrior is worthy of his wage. The country about us is fair. There are hills and dales and running streams and woodland and pasture. I doubt not that when all the rebels are hanged and their goods confiscated, the king will allot brave estates to us for our most faithful services. It will be very pleasant to each of us, Lieutenant Melville, to have fair acres in this country to add to what we may have some day in England. See that tall hill afar to the right; I think I will rear my mansion upon its crest. That curtain of wood on the slope there will make a lordly park, while my lands will roll back for miles."

"And I trust that I shall be your neighbor, Captain Montague," I replied, "for, behold to the left is another hill, upon which a noble building shall rise, the home of the famous soldier General Melville, Duke of Pennsylvania."

Then we threw our heads back and laughed like two boys out for a frolic.

"There is one thing that both of us must bear in mind, Lieutenant Melville," said Marcel, presently.

"What is that?" I asked.

"We must not forget the tragic end of two young American officers whom we knew, Lieutenant Robert Chester, of Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Philip Marcel, of South Carolina."

"Ah! their fate was sad, very sad," I said.

Marcel put his face in his hands and appeared to weep.

"They departed this life very suddenly," he said, "about ten o'clock of a fine morning, on the 8th of May, 1778, in his Britannic majesty's province of Pennsylvania, about fifteen miles east of his most loyal city of Philadelphia. The witnesses of their sudden and sorrowful demise were Sergeant Pritchard, four privates in the rebel service, and two young British officers who had just been captured by the aforesaid rebels. But such, alas, are the chances of war; we must even weep their fate, for they were so young and so ingenious! Lieutenant Melville, will you weep with me?"

We bowed our heads and wept.

"Suppose the English officers should ask us about England and our homes and kin?" I said to Marcel. "How could we answer them without at once convicting ourselves?"

"That will be easy enough," replied Marcel, gayly. "We have brains, haven't we? And if any impertinent fellow becomes too inquisitive we can do as the Connecticut man does; we can answer a question with a question of our own. Besides, there is plenty of information in these letters that we have captured, and we can study them."

We were now approaching the British lines, but were still in a region that might be called doubtful ground, since parties from either army scouted and foraged over it.

I suggested that we halt in the shade of a convenient grove and examine the letters again with minute care, rehearsing them in order that we might be perfectly familiar with their contents. This we did, and then each tested the knowledge of the other, like a pedagogue questioning his pupil.

"I think we'll do," said Marcel. "Even if we were to lose the letters, we can remember everything that is in them."

"That being granted," I replied, "I propose that we push on at once for Philadelphia. I am amazingly hungry, and I have heard that the rations of the British officers are a delight to the stomach."

We mounted our horses and rode leisurely on. As we were drawing near to the city we expected to meet scouting or skirmishing parties, and we were not subjected to disappointment.

Presently, as our road wound around a hill we heard a clanking of spurs and the jabber of voices. Through some trees we could see bits of sunshine reflected from the metal of guns.

"A British scouting or foraging party," said Marcel. "Now, Bob, remember that we are to carry it off like two young lords, and to be as weighty of manner as if we equalled Sir William Howe himself in rank."

We shook up our horses, and they trotted forward, Marcel and I assuming an air of ease and indifference. A dozen troopers came into our view. They were rather a begrimed and soiled lot, and it was quite evident to us that they had been on a foraging expedition, for one of them carried chickens and turkeys, and another had a newly slain pig resting comfortably across his saddle-bow. The leader seemed to be a large swart man who rode in front and clutched a squawking hen in his left hand.

"They're Americans! They're of our own side, by Jupiter!" exclaimed Marcel.

"We'll warn them that this is dangerous ground and that they may meet the enemy at any moment."

So we whipped up our horses and galloped forward with this benevolent purpose in view.

But, to our great amazement and to our equal indignation, the large man drew a horse-pistol of a bigness proportioned to his own, and fired point-blank at us. I heard three or four slugs whizzing in a most uncomfortable manner past my head, and, thinking it was time to stop, drew back my horse with a jerk.

"The confounded whipper-snapper dandies!" exclaimed the big man with the pistol. "Would they dare to ride us down! At them, lads, and knock them off their horses!"

"Stop! stop!" shouted Marcel. "What do you mean by attacking your own comrades?"

But his only answer was a shout of derision and the cocking of pistols. Then I remembered that we were clad in the British uniform. The Americans might well believe that our protestations of friendship were but sham. In truth, they could scarce be expected to believe aught else. With a quick and powerful jerk of the rein I wheeled my horse about, Marcel did likewise, and away we galloped, our countrymen hot at our heels and their bullets whistling about us.

It was lucky for us that the foragers were well loaded up with spoil and their movements and aim thus impeded. Otherwise I think we should have been slain. But, as it was, none of their bullets struck us, and the suddenness of our flight gave us a good start. We bent down upon our horses' necks, in order to present as small a target as possible.

"I think we ought to stop and explain," I said to Marcel when we had galloped a few hundred yards.

"But there is no time to explain," he replied. "If we were to check our speed we would be overtaken by bullets before we could make an explanation. Our uniforms, though very fine and becoming, are much against us, and even if we should escape, without wounds we would be taken back prisoners to the American army."

"Then, Captain Montague," I said, "there is naught for us to do but continue our flight to Philadelphia and escape within the lines of his Britannic Majesty's most devoted army."

"It is even so, Lieutenant Melville," returned Marcel. "How does his Grace the Duke of Pennsylvania like to be pursued thus over his own domain by these wicked rebels."

"He likes it not at all," I replied.

"But he must even endure it," said Marcel, grinning in spite of our predicament.

We had gained somewhat upon our pursuers, but we could hear the big man encouraging the others and urging them to greater speed. It was our good fortune that the country was not obstructed by hedges or fences, and it seemed that we might escape, for our horses evidently were the fresher.

I looked back and saw the big man fifteen or twenty feet ahead of his companions. He was making great efforts to reload his pistol, but was keeping a watchful eye upon us at the same time. It was plain to me that he was filled with the ardor of the chase and would not relinquish it as long as it seemed possible to overtake us. Presently he adjusted the charge in his pistol and raised the weapon. I saw that it was aimed at me, and just as he pulled the trigger I made my horse swerve. Nevertheless I felt a smart in my left arm and uttered a short cry.

"Are you hurt?" asked Marcel, apprehensively.

"No," I replied, "not much. I think his bullet took a piece of my skin, but no more."

For all that, a fine trickle of blood that came down my left sleeve and stained my hand made me feel uneasy.

We urged our horses to greater efforts, and the spirited animals responded. We had curved about considerably in the course of our flight, but I had a good idea of the country, and I knew that we were now galloping directly towards Philadelphia. I trusted that if our pursuers were aware of this fact they would abandon the chase, which threatened soon to take them inside the lines. But many minutes passed and they showed no signs of stopping.

"We have our pistols," said Marcel. "We might use them."

"We cannot fire on our own countrymen," I replied.

"No," he replied, "but we can fire over their heads, and it may reduce the infernal eagerness they show in their pursuit. A bullet properly directed discourages overmuch enthusiasm."

We twisted about in our saddles and discharged our weapons as Marcel had suggested. But, unfortunately for us, our countrymen were brave and not at all afraid of our pistols. They came on as fast as ever, while our movement had checked our flight somewhat and caused us to lose ground perceptibly. We began to grow discouraged.

But in this moment of depression we saw a smudge of red across the valley, and Marcel uttered a little shout of joy.

"A rescue! A rescue!" most noble duke!" he cried. "See, the British are coming!"

Through the valley a body of British cavalry were galloping. There were at least fifty men in the party, and evidently they had seen us before we had seen them, for many of them held their sabres in their hand, and presently they raised a great shout.

Our American pursuers, seeing that they were outnumbered, turned about and took to their heels with considerable precipitation. The next moment we galloped into the middle of the British troop, and then, a curious faintness overcoming me, I slid to the ground.

Marcel, having thrown himself from his horse, was beside me in a moment, and lifted me to my feet.

"A little water please, as soon as you can," he said to a stalwart officer who had also dismounted and come to my aid. "The lieutenant was wounded in a brush we had with those confounded rebels, and I fear his strength is exhausted."

"Then here is something much better for him than water," said the officer, sympathetically.

He held a canteen to my mouth and I took a draught of as fine whisky as I have ever tasted. It put life back into me and I was able to stand upon my feet without assistance.

A half-dozen of the British had remained with the officer who had given me the whisky, but the others had continued the pursuit. This man, who wore the uniform of a captain, was apparently about thirty-five, and of prepossessing appearance. He looked at us inquiringly, and Marcel, who guessed the nature of his unspoken question, said:

"My friend here, who is so unfortunate as to be wounded, is Lieutenant Arthur Melville, and I am Captain Charles Montague. We landed but lately in New York, and we undertook to come across the country to Philadelphia, for we have letters to Sir William Howe, and we wished to see active service as soon as possible.

"You seem to have had an adventure, at any rate," said the officer.

"Why, it was nothing much, only a trifle," replied Marcel, airily. "If the fellows had not been so numerous I think we could have given a handsome account of them. Melville here, before he got his wound, popped one of them off his horse with a bullet through his head, and I think I gave another a reminder in the shoulder which he will not forget very soon. But it was lucky you came when you did, gentlemen, for they were most persistent scoundrels, and I verily believe they would have overtaken us."

"It is a pleasure to have been in time to render you assistance," said the officer. "My name is Blake, Geoffrey Blake, and I am a captain in the guards. I am something of a surgeon, and if Lieutenant Melville will permit me I will examine his arm and discover the nature of his wound."

The hurt proved to be very slight, but I readily saw how much the manner of our entry into the British lines was in favor of our plan. We had come up full tilt, pursued by the Americans, and an American bullet had grazed my arm. The chase, after all, was a fortunate accident, for it created a vast prepossession in favor of our assumed identity.

"It was an early and rather rude welcome that the rebels gave us," said Marcel, as we were examining the wounded arm, "but I fancy that we will yet find an opportunity for revenge."

"No doubt of it! No doubt of it!" said Captain Blake. "We have not been able to bring on a general battle for some time, but their skirmishers swarm like flies around us and nothing is safe beyond the sight of our enemy. It was very bold of you, gentlemen, to undertake a journey from New York to Philadelphia across a rebel-infested country."

"We thought we might have a skirmish with the rebels," said Marcel lightly, "and we had no great objection to such an encounter; did we, eh, Melville?"

"Oh, no, not at all, so long as Captain Blake and his gallant men were at hand to rescue us" I replied.

Captain Blake bowed and regarded us with a look of great favor. I saw that we were fast establishing our reputation with our new British friends as men of dashing courage and good nature. Presently the troopers who had pursued the Americans returned and reported that they had been unable to catch them.

"They disappeared in a woods over there" said a lieutenant "and we can discover no further traces of them. And they carried all their spoil with them, too; not a chicken, not a turkey, could we retake."

"Let them go," replied Captain Blake. "At least we have saved our friends here from capture."

"Which the aforesaid friends consider to be not the least among your achievements" said Marcel.

Captain Blake laughed good-humoredly, and then we rode into Philadelphia, Marcel and I bearing ourselves like conquering heroes and guests of honor.

CHAPTER TWO—FEELING THE WAY.

We made a fine cavalcade when we rode through the streets of Philadelphia. As we had stopped at the outposts in order to comply with the usual formalities, a rumor of our adventures preceded us, and, since it is not the habit of rumor to diminish the importance of things, it made notable heroes of Marcel and me. Some part of it came to our ears as we proceeded, and we found that between us we had slain at least eight rebels and had pursued a hundred others a matter of not less than ten miles.

"I fear, captain," said Marcel to Blake, "that we have achieved such a reputation for valorous conduct that we will never be able to prove the tenth part of it."

"Trust me, gentlemen, for thinking better of you than that," replied Captain Blake, who seemed to have taken a fine fancy for us. "I doubt not that both of you will be winning honors on bloody battlefields."

"If so," said Marcel, "we trust that General Blake will be there to see it."

Captain Blake, who, like most men, was not inaccessible to flattery, seemed charmed at the high promotion Marcel had conferred so readily upon him, and certain was I that we would have a fast friend in him.

"I am going to take you immediately to Sir William himself," said the captain, "as you have letters of introduction to him, and I doubt not that he will place you on his own personal staff, where you will secure fine opportunities for conspicuous service."

"I would like to see service first at a well-loaded table," whispered Marcel to me. "I was hungry before I reached Philadelphia, and the sight of all these snug and comfortable people in the streets sharpens the pangs of famine."

And in truth the people we saw were a well-fed lot, with fat cheeks and double chins, very unlike our own lean and hungry fellows, who had to fight on empty stomachs.

We arrived in a short time at the quarters of Sir William Howe, a two-story brick house that had once been a private residence, and I was somewhat astonished at the luxury and display I witnessed there. There were as many articles for ease and adornment as ever I had seen in the mansions of our most wealthy citizens, and seeing it all I did not wonder why this general should have been called "The Sluggard." It contrasted strongly with the simplicity of our own commander-in-chief's hut, and I, who had not sept under a roof in a year, felt oppressed, as if the air were too heavy for my lungs. But it was not so with Marcel, who loved his ease and basked in rich colors.

"We have made a happy change, Chester," he said to me as we waited for Sir William. "This in truth looks to be a most comfortable place, and if we do not find much enjoyment here it will be because we are men of small resources."

I was thinking of the great risks we were incurring, and made no answer. He did not notice it. He sighed in the most contented fashion, and said it was the first moment of real enjoyment he had experienced in six months. But his lazy pleasure was soon interrupted by the entrance of Sir William Howe himself. The British commander was a swart, thick man, whose plump face and figure indicated a love of good eating. His expression was indolent, and on the whole good-natured. He received us with kindness. It was evident that some one had blown our trumpet for us already: I guessed that it was Blake.

"I am delighted to see you, gentlemen," he said. "It was in truth a daring deed to ride from New York to Philadelphia, as the rebels infest the country between. It is fortunate that Lieutenant Melville escaped with so slight a wound. I should like to hear more about your adventures, gentlemen."

Then Marcel with an air of great modesty told a most remarkable story of our encounter, how we had driven the rebels back once, and had knocked two of them off their horses, but at last under stress of numbers were compelled to retreat. I took careful note of everything he said, because if the time came for me to tell the tale alone, as most like it would, mine must not vary from Marcel's in any particular. Sir William seemed to be much pleased with the story.

"That will bear retelling," he said. "I must have you two, Captain Montague and Lieutenant Melville, at our dinner tomorrow. I am to have a company here composed of my most distinguished officers and of some of our loyal friends of Philadelphia. I shall be glad for you to come, gentlemen; and do you look your best, for there will be beauty at the banquet."

Of course we accepted the invitation

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the World-Famous Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the "Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle FREE.

GENTLEMEN:—Some two years ago I was so run down that I lacked strength, had no appetite and could not sleep nights. Sometimes it seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I had to get up many times during the night to urinate and go often through the day. After having the best physicians prescribe for me without relief, I decided from my symptoms that the medicine I needed was Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. After trying a sample bottle with good results, I purchased six bottles of the regular size and after taking them was entirely cured. Swamp-Root is a wonderful remedy when a man is not feeling well, after exposure or loss of sleep and irregular meals. It is also a great medicine to tone up a man's system. Other members of the Police force are using and recommending Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of this great remedy.

The Officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the good you have accomplished in the compounding of Swamp-Root.

We remain, yours very truly,

To Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

William Moore Chief of Police. W. H. Fredenburg Roundsman.

Officers of the Binghamton, N. Y., Police Department. John W. Heath Patrolman.

If you are sick ore"feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often through the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing be sure and mention that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

WHEN MILLIE CAME.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

When Dickie Brown came into the neighborhood to live, he was met by "the gang" with the suspicion accorded a new boy until he has proved his mettle. Dick was not one to languish in obscurity. He had been a "new boy" in a strange neighborhood before and he knew wherein lay his duty.

His first move, after he had looked the ground over, was to challenge the captain of "the gang" to mortal combat. The city block where Dick proposed to establish his sovereignty was prolific in boys, and girls, too, abounded. Dick shied at petticoats and pretended a withering scorn for the gentler sex.

No boy under ten years of age was permitted to join "the gang." The captain was elected to his exalted position because he was approaching his thirteenth day. Dick's natal day had occurred but twelve times, still his experience counted for something. Wherever he had lived, he had gained by his acts, the reputation of being "a terror," and knowing this, he did his best to live up to his fame.

The day he displayed his superiority in his latest surroundings, he searched until he found "the gang" assembled behind the fence of a vacant lot planning mighty deeds. He made his presence known by shouting sundry uncomplimentary remarks through a knot hole, thus revenging himself for the slights to which he had been subjected. Having aroused the plotting warriors to a state of indignant excitement, he climbed to the top of the fence and slid down into their midst.

"I kin lick any of youse fellows with one hand tied behind me," he announced as soon as he landed.

He seemingly addressed the multitude, but his eyes were fixed upon the leader.

Dick was thin and wiry, with muscles of steel. He had a fuzzy white head, like a dandelion gone to seed, and huckleberry optics shaded with pale lashes, giving him a harmless expression. Luxuriant freckles were an appropriate accompaniment to his coloring. Dick's appearance was deceiving. When he was not in action, he chose to sit limp and relaxed, preferably on some high perch, with his thin legs dangling like pieces of twine, but he could hit cunningly and with science when so minded.

A silence portending awful happenings descended upon "the gang" when Dick came, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, boasting his pugilistic ability. His daring held the boys in bondage and they looked to their leader for redress. That youth, surveying Dick's inferior size, felt himself master of the situation.

"You'll have to show me," he said, with unconcern of accent and manner.

"You're scairt," scoffed Dick, "you're a scairt piker," he asserted, putting a gilded roof on the insult with intent to precipitate the battle.

The captain threw off his hat and jacket, spat through his teeth and fell upon the belligerent intruder. The struggle was brief and bloody. The captain soon found himself in a condition that necessitated his retirement to the support of the fence, there to staunch his wounds.

"Next!" shouted Dick, the victor.

"The gang" had a code of honor and fought fair, although they yearned to arise in their concerted might and grind Dick to powder. One after another of the captain's trusty lieutenants to the number of three, "stood up" to the champion and met their Waterloo. The carnage was becoming frightful. When, at last, no more foes presented themselves, Dick, panting and perspiring, with one eye gone into seclusion, but still pugnacious, demanded, "Now, will you be good?"

He waited a sufficient length of time to satisfy himself that the prevailing opinion leaned toward discretion, and then left the field with a swagger whose lustre was dimmed by a rent in the posterior portion of his trousers.

From that momentous occasion, Dick received the homage for which his haughty spirit craved. He was admitted into "the gang" with customary initiatory rites, somewhat modified in his case, out of respect to his accomplished fists. Dick's luck was with him. The captain's parents removed from the city, and, under the circumstances, the captain was reluctantly constrained to move also. "The gang," without a dissenting vote, elected Dick leader.

Naturally with this change came others. Under the former regime, the little girls of the block had been permitted to participate occasionally in the festivities celebrated in the lot. Dick set his ban on this custom and pronounced his ultimatum: "No girls is allowed."

The king had spoken. Forthwith his subjects resigned themselves to existing without the refining influence of woman. The little girls, emulating the example of their brothers, had formed themselves into a society termed the Band of Hope. The name had no particular meaning, they simply liked the combination of words, and the association seemed to have no purpose other than tea parties. The members of the Band of Hope objected to their exclusion strenuously. They refused to relinquish their hold on the skirts of greatness and invaded the lot without invitation. As a result, the captain, finding himself in conflict with a power he could not control with his fists, marched his warriors away to new and hidden pastures. The girls were worsted, but they saw in the future a sweet revenge. "Just you wait till Millie Jones comes," they shrilled at Dick whenever he presented himself within hearing distance. Apparently he heeded them not and answered their slogan with the silence born of contempt. Inwardly he was devoured with curiosity regarding Millie.

This young woman had spent the previous summer in the neighborhood at the home of her grandmother and she had made a lasting impression. She was a feminine counterpart of Dick in disposition. She was a born leader and those with whom she associated were supine to her will. If they were not, she sought the reason and the remedy. She had been an important member of the Band of Hope and when she had left its fold, she had promised to return the next year. The days of the long vacation were scarcely begun when Millie kept her promise. She arrived in the morning and before afternoon the Band of Hope had convened and had presented its wrongs. Millie was properly sympathetic. "You wait, girls," she consoled, "I'll show that Dickie Brown."

In the early evening, just before dark, the hour that children find so delightful in the streets, the Band of Hope gathered in front of the house where Millie was staying. "The gang," to a man, admired Millie, and, feeling that portentious events were likely to attend her coming, was out in force. Dickie was there, drawn by curiosity, but he separated himself from his party and stood some distance away, scanning the sky with the considering eye of the weather wise. To emphasize his indifference, he had divested himself of his shoes and stockings and had parted company with his coat.

Millie did not keep her servitors waiting. She soon appeared on the veranda and ran down the steps. She was a very pretty little girl, and she had "a way with her" even more potent than her beauty. She was rapturously welcomed and Dickie's location was made known with furtively pointed forefingers. Millie knew exactly where he was without being told, but she was in no haste to begin her work of subjugation. She became the center of a circle of boys and girls who laughed and chattered in their fresh, young voices, until they seemed like a bevy of blackbirds astray in the city streets.

Dick heard the sounds of merriment with anguish in his secret soul. He felt as though he had been turned out a derision and an outcast on the public highway. He endeavored to "call off the gang," but for once, his followers disregarded his summons.

"Girl boys!" he shouted, but even this deadly insult was left unnoticed. Whistling loud, he made a pretense of going away. In reality he had no idea of beating so ignominious a retreat. The observant Millie concluded that her opportunity was at hand.

"Did you say that boy was Dickie Brown?" she questioned, suddenly becoming conscious of his presence. "I'm going to speak to him," she declared, after many voices had chorused the notorious one's identity.

Millie left the group and advanced toward Dickie. The captain saw her coming out of the corner of his eye, and he was smitten with one blow by her attractions. Painfully conscious of his bare feet and spindling legs, he reddened under his freckles and made himself into the figure eight. The impulse was upon him to turn and flee. When he remembered there was a gap in the back of his shirt, extending from his neck to his waistband. He must meet the foe, face to face.

"How do you do, Dickie?" Millie greeted sweetly.

"Hello," quoth Dick gruffly, praying that the pavement might yawn and engulf him.

Millie was not discouraged. She knew how to make herself charming, and Dick quickly came under her spell. Presently he was seen speaking from the corner of his mouth in the way he affected when he wished to be impressive. "Naw," he said. "it's as easy as mud," and to illustrate the accomplishment he was vaunting, he reversed himself and walked around Millie on his hands. Encouraged by her enthusiastic approval, he stood on his head until his eyes threatened to burst from their sockets.

The Band of Hope was disappointed. The girls had expected with the advent of Millie, something like the descent of a thunderbolt, forged for the slaying of Dickie, and what was really happening was very tame. Millie appeared to have gone over to the enemy. The Band of Hope and "the gang" combined and hovered near their leaders.

"Girl boy," sneered a recalcitrant member of Dick's company. His captain rushed toward him to administer immediate and severe discipline. Millie prevented disaster.

"Come on, girls and boys," she called, "let's all go into the lot and play cracke-the-whip."

She led the way through the opening in the fence left by a missing board, and, like a flock of sheep, the Band of Hope followed after. "The gang," disdaining so easy a method of entrance, scrambled over the barrier and entered into an energetic argument as to who should be the "cracker."

Dick hung back. This was rank heresy, and he was not yet prepared to go against his principles. Left alone, he again suffered the pangs of an outcast. Millie's voice came from the other side of the fence, suspiciously near a knot hole, like the song of a siren luring him to his ruin.

"I like Dickie Brown," she was saying. "Dickie Brown is good to me, I like Dickie Brown."

Samson was shorn of his locks. Dickie leaped the Rubicon, and the lot, once a scene of strife and carnage, was now a place of harmony most gentle.

HER NEW VOCABULARY.

She possessed a mind discerning,
That was stored and crammed with learning,
And her thoughts forever burning,
She could suitably express.
And her sentences were rounded,
And her words imposing sounded;
I was really quite astounded
As I listened, I confess.

It was rather an infliction,
All this verbal unrestriction,
But her elegance of diction,
Each precise and polished phrase,
And the beautiful selection
Of the words and their connection
And her most correct inflection—
They were quite beyond all praise.

But I saw her very lately,
And she did not talk ornately;
All that language suave and stately
She no longer kept on tap.
She was saying, "Bessums diddums!
Where de bad old pin got biddums,
In his muzzer's p'ecious kiddums,
To the baby in her lap.
—Boston Budget.

Sleeplessness

Is akin to insanity. Many a woman realizes this as she lies awake hour by hour, peopling the darkness with phantoms, starting at the creaking of the bed or the rustle of the bedclothes.

Such symptoms in general point to disease of the delicate womanly organs, and a constant drain of the vital and nervous forces. This condition cannot be overcome by sleeping powders. The diseased condition must be cured before the consequences of disease are removed.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the womanly diseases which cause nervousness and sleeplessness. It is the best of tonics and invigorants, nourishing the nerves, encouraging the appetite and inducing refreshing sleep. Irregularity, weakening drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness are perfectly cured by "Favorite Prescription."

"My wife was sick for over eight years," writes Albert H. Fulte, Esq., of Altamont, Grundy Co., Tenn. "She had uterine disease and was treated by two physicians and got no relief. At last I read about Dr. Pierce's medicines and we decided to try his 'Favorite Prescription.' I sent to the drug store and got one bottle and the first dose gave ease and sleep. She had not slept any for three nights. Being sure that it would cure her I sent for five more bottles and when she had taken the sixth bottle she was sound and well."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

Recent Literature.

The following new issues have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Please write to the publishers, not to us, for any further information.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York:

Calvert of Strathmore, by Carter Goodloe, is a historical novel of the period after the close of the Revolution. The hero is Thomas Jefferson's private secretary. The story is strong and interesting.

The Better Sort is a volume of eleven short stories by Henry James, with all the peculiarities which Mr. James presents in his longer novels.

The Turquoise Cup is the title of the first of two stories, and names the volume by Arthur Cosslett Smith. The second is The Desert. Both are charming.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

In the Garden of Charity, of Basil King, is a novel of Boston society life, and a striking study of the two wives of the same man—a soldier-sailor, with a sweetheart in every port he touches.

Six Trees, by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, is a book of stories, relating the tragedies or comedies attending six trees. The tales have the quaint flavor which has made the author's writings so popular.

Lady Rose's Daughter, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, is the best novel she has written, because it is so intensely human.

Putnam Place, by Grace Lathrop Collin, is a volume of New England tales, all laid in an exclusive neighborhood. It is very pleasant reading.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d St., New York:

The American Republic and Its Government, by James Albert Woodman, Professor of American History in Indiana University, is an analysis of an government based on a consideration of its fundamental principles. It is a work of the highest value.

In the Heroes of the Nations series the latest volume is Augustus Caesar, narrating his life and his part in organizing the Roman Empire. It is told most interestingly.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

The Life of James Madison, by Gaillard Hunt, is an excellent story of the life of one of the fathers of the republic, and one of its early Presidents. It is a most valuable contribution to history.

Journeys End, by Justus Miles Forman, is a novel of New York city life, with some exceedingly good points, written in bright and pleasing style.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston:

Studies of the Thought World, by Henry Wood, appears in a new edition. It is a collection of essays on the laws that govern thought, and of value to all thinkers.

Spiritual Evolution, by R. C. Douglass, is a metaphysical work on religion, and valuable to those who make a study of such speculations.

Letters of an Actress is an anonymous book, telling the story of an English actress in letters written by herself from childhood up. They are bright and make good, light reading. Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York.

American Diplomacy in the Orient is a volume of nearly 500 pages, by Hon. John W. Foster, who has not only been Secretary of State, but United States minister to three different countries, special plenipotentiary to five, and is now a member of the joint high commission. It is the first history of American diplomatic relations with the Orient which has been written. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Under the Rose, by Frederic Isham, is a historical novel of the sixteenth century, during the reign of Francis I of France. It is one of the best of the modern romantic novels. The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

A Few of Hamilton's Letters is a selection from his correspondence, by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. Those of the most interest are those concerning Andre's capture, trial and death. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth Ave., New York.

We Shall Live Again is a volume of sermons by Dr. Geo. H. Hepworth, the first of these giving the title to the book. They are brief and impressive. E. P. Dutton & Co., Boston.

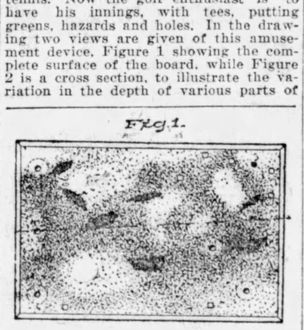
The Socialist and The Prince, by Mrs. Fremont Older, is a novel of San Francisco in the '70s, relating a most tempestuous love tale. The Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The Path of Evolution by Henry Pemberton, is a very clear tracing of the growth of ideas leading up to evolution as it is now taught. The Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia.

The Star Dreamer, by Agnes and Edgerton Castle, is a most romantic novel of love, with a fascination not often found in modern fiction. The F. A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th street, New York.

Indoor Game of Golf.

Since it is impossible in the northern sections of this country to play outdoor games through the winter season a number of the most interesting sports have been reduced in size and adapted for indoor use, notably baseball, croquet and tennis. Now the golf enthusiast is to have his innings, with tees, putting greens, hazards and holes. In the drawing two views are given of this amusement device. Figure 1 showing the complete surface of the board, while Figure 2 is a cross section, to illustrate the variation in the depth of various parts of



the field. Within the boxlike receptacle is placed a filling of wood, paper pulp, cement or other suitable material, and when the surface has been properly roughened or molded it is covered with a pile fabric, such as plush, or with a very pronounced fuzzy substance. The dark spots which appear on the face of the board are hazards, which the inventor makes of curled hair or other analogous substance. These hazards represent difficulties, or particularly rough places, and no small amount of skill is necessary in order to avoid them in driving the ball from the tee. This game is the idea of a Connecticut inventor, and will, no doubt, afford much amusement for long winter evenings.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

As It Really Happens.

"Johnny," cautiously inquired Mr. Sixaweek of her little brother when he called the other evening—"she" was putting the finishing touches to her toilet upstairs—"have you—er—does your—er—do you—er—ever hear your sister speak of me?"

"You can't pump me," promptly replied Johnny. "I don't butt into my sister's business."

Then Johnny picked a shinny stick out of the hall rack and went out.

This is the way it happens in 999 cases out of 1,000, but the funnyists for the colored supplements will never be clubbed into believing it.—Washington Post.

A Good Job.

The following incident occurred a short time ago at Baldwin's Locomotive Works:

Mr. Vauclain, the general superintendent of the works, was riding on a freight elevator, which stopped at one of the floors to take on an old Irishman. A rule of the establishment forbade workmen using the elevator, unless they had a heavily laden wheelbarrow. This man had none; so Mr. Vauclain accosted him, saying: "Don't you know that you are not allowed to ride on this elevator without a wheelbarrow?" "Sure, and where's your wheelbarrow?" responded Mike, not at all abashed. "Why, I am the general superintendent," exclaimed Mr. Vauclain. Very confidentially the old son of Erin leaned toward him and said, in a patronizing manner: "Then ye've got a blamed good job and ye'd better hould on to it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mummy Flowers.

The remains of no fewer than 59 species of flowering plants from mummy wrappings in Egypt have been identified. The flowers have been wonderfully preserved, even the delicate violet color of the larkspur, the scarlet of the poppy, and the chlorophyll in the leaves remaining.

Assumed at the Altar.

Tess—She's traveling under an assumed name now.

Jess—You don't say so? What is it?

Tess—Her husband's. She was married yesterday.—Modern Science.

BETTER SNOW

For her children than she had.

They will do it because they don't think carefully, but parents who give coffee to children reap their own punishment in the puny, sickly looking little ones.

Many and many a child has been started on the road to disease that ended in death, by being improperly fed and given coffee, which is a rank poison to many a highly organized human being.

A lady of Atlanta, Ga., says, "My Mother was a slave to the whims of her children and let us eat and drink anything we called for, particularly she gave us coffee and lots of it.

I grew up delicate, nervous, half sick and miserable. When I was about grown I began having serious spells with my heart and my condition became so bad my friends decided I could not live long. At a consultation of physicians one of the doctors proposed that I discontinue coffee. This was years ago before Postum was discovered. I quit the coffee and in a year or two my heart was perfectly well.

Several years later when I had a home of my own I imagined that the stimulant of coffee might benefit me, so I started in on it and in a few days the old symptoms of heart trouble returned. I quit it and took up Postum Food Coffee for my morning beverage and the heart trouble disappeared. I find Postum aids my digestion and has helped to build up my whole system.

I now use it three times a day and give it to my children with the knowledge that it is a powerful, delicious liquid food instead of a pernicious poison." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Short Replies.

H., Lancing, Tenn.: The only way to tell tuberculosis in a cow is by microscopic examination of what she coughs up. The milk of tuberculous cows is dangerous, and an animal so afflicted should be killed at once.

Tell G., Galen, Tenn., his mule has a ringbone. Let him rest; blister 3 or 4 times, then put on a flat shoe with the toe filed round like a sled runner.—H., Wetona, Pa.

S., Lawton, Mich.: To kill plantain in a lawn, apply coal oil or salt.—H.

Reader, Lewiston: For fistula caused by a bruise, have it opened by a veterinarian and treated with creolin and carbolic acid.—H.

Somebody at "Brooklyn" no state given, writes without signature to the Farmstead a question about Helen Keller. Such questions must go the Question Bureau and must have full name and address to be answered.

To R. H. L., Pennsylvania: To get rattlesnake oil, kill him without letting him bite himself; then skin, commencing at the head; strip the skin off whole, then split and stretch on a board to dry. To get the oil, dress the body as though it was a fish, cut it in pieces, and render it out.—Reader.

E. M., of Cedar Springs, Mich., and S. of Indian Springs, Tenn.: To cure scratches or grease heel, make an ointment of equal parts of gunpowder and lard, and use once a day, keeping the sores washed clean daily. Put the lard and powder in a dish and keep melted until the powder dissolves.—H., Cecil, N. D.

To get rattlesnake oil, cut off the head, tie a string to the tail, hang it in the sun, with a dish pan under to catch the oil. If the snake bites itself, the oil is not fit for use.—A., Cobb, Mich.

Red cedar grows throughout this section of Tennessee. We have rails of it here 75 years old, and still good. —N., Shelbyville, Tenn.

There is plenty of red cedar in Oklahoma. I went west of Guthrie last winter and obtained 156 trees from 2 to 16 inches high, to set out.—H., Brannan, Okla.

Tell B., Guthrie, Okla., that poke root will cure garget in cows. Slice up a few roots, sprinkle salt on them, and a cow will usually eat them all right, or they may be mixed with meal or chop fed. Feed once or twice a day until the milk is all right. A few doses generally cure.—V., Marshlands, Pa.

For garget in cows, feed a half teaspoonful of saltpetre every day for a week or ten days.—H., Wetona, Pa.

For garget, give one even teaspoonful of green copperas in a bran mash each morning for three days. If not all right then, repeat.—J. D. A.

E. M., Cedar Springs, Mich.: For scratches, wash the horse's foot with warm water; let it dry, then apply dry sulphur. Do this once a day for a week. Keep the horse out of the mud.—M., Sheakleyville, Pa.

E. M., Cedar Springs, Mich.: Wash the horses's legs clean with warm water and soap; then apply linseed oil freely. White lead is often used, but it is the linseed oil in it that does the work. A good preventive is to let your horses run out in the day time, except in bad weather.—M., Clifton, N. C.

S., Indian Springs, Tenn.: For grease heel and scratches, wash thoroughly each morning with hot soap suds; when dry, dust well with powdered calomel for one week; then use dry sulphur, powdered.—H., Wetona, Pa.

J. B., Missouri, and C., Trenton, O.: Your horses' kidneys are probably wrong Take a half pound of Glauber's salts, one-fourth pound of saltpetre, and one-fourth pound of rosin; pulverize all together. Dose—One teaspoonful every morning for three mornings; then skip three, then give three mornings more; after that, every other morning. Give in a bran mash. J., Vernon, N. Y.

W., Golden, W. Va.: If skunk oil will cure stringhalt in a horse, it should be applied on the front of the leg, from hoof to stifle.—H., Wetona, Pa.

L. G. A., Broad Shoals, Va.: We do not believe that ginseng culture is certain enough to be a good investment. The plant is hard to grow, and one must wait four or five years to get any return.

J. W. K., Deweyville, Utah: Elsewhere in the Farmstead we give roup cures.

T., Osgood, Iowa: When a tree has been girdled during the winter by mice or rabbits, it may be saved by cutting away the edges of the wound in the spring till a fresh and healthy bark is seen. Then peel off strips from a limb of the tree, cutting them so as to fit smoothly, the ends of the strips pressing against the fresh edges of the bark. Confine by a bandage, and when circulation is active, the sap will pass through the bark thus grafted on, and the tree will grow as well as ever. —C., Ploneer, Ind.

S. M. C., Hightogy, Ala.: The queen bee must have a swarm with her to provide food, build comb and care for the young.

Short Queries.

I have a valuable young cow that has gone dry in one teat. She was in pasture when she calved, and it was two weeks before I brought her to the stable. I found the calf had been using but three teats, and the fourth was nearly dry. Is there any way to restore it?—P., Oregon City, Ore.

By an accident last June, a drag-tooth punctured the pastern joint of a horse, the synovial fluid escaping. The joint is now enlarged, hard and lame. What can be done for the lameness?—K., Sylvania, Ohio.

Will the one who sent in the alum founder cure a year ago please send it again, with dose and how long to give it?—Reader.

How can I raise skunks for their skins, and keep them from digging out under the fence? Will it pay to raise them?—Subscriber, Marshlands, Pa.

Will some one describe the latest improved method of converting sap into maple syrup by an evaporator?—A. B. C.

How shall I feeed oil cake to young turkeys, and will it be a substitute for meat? How often per day should it be fed.—P., Riddle, Ore.

What can be done to cure a wind broken horse?—S., Farragut, Iowa.

My chickens die suddenly, and on opening the crop is found filled with very offensive yellowish-green matter. What is it, and what is the remedy?—P., Coma, Texas.

Will some one tell me how to raise pine trees from the seed?—P., Kellogg, Iowa.

A mare foundered on sheaf oats two years ago. She has been sore and stiff ever since, and when I back her she drags her fore feet. What can I do for her?—M., Kunkle, O.

At what distance must two varieties of corn be planted so they will not mix?—D. H. S.

This is a stock country, and we feed wheat and hay mostly to calves. Nearly half the calves born this year were either born dead or died spedily. What is the cause?—M., Grouse, Ore.

Since calving, my cow will lick her sides and udder, then milk herself till she gets her mouth full; then she chews, grates her teeth and let the milk run out of her mouth. Her udder seems feverish. Who can advise me what to do?—W., Leland, Oregon.

What had I better do with a field of clover this summer that was sown last spring expressly for the land's sake? That is, I want the land to get the most good possible, and to know whether it would be better to cut it once or twice, not at all, or to pasture it, or just let it grow up and fall down.—M., Flushing, Mich.

Will someone give a good remedy to soften horses' hoofs that are getting hard?—Subscriber, Pa.

Will someone kindly tell me of the habits and nature of the curculio? Does it fly, or crawl, or both? What period of plum fruiting are they to be resisted, and what hour of the day is best? Is powdered air-slacked lime, dusted on the foliage, a preventive to their habit of destroying fruit? How can poultry protect trees planted in their yards if the insect flies?—G., Mo.

Smut and Scab.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell O. M. D. and J., Greenfield, O., that to kill smut in corn and scab in seed potatoes to use blue vitriol. It should be used in the proportion of one pound of the vitriol to eight gallons of water. Dissolve the vitriol in a wooden dish with hot water, and add to the rest of the water. Take an old barrel, bore a one-inch hole in the side near the bottom; fasten a piece of screen over the hole on the inside, by using a small piece of wood on each side of the hole. Put a plug in the hole, set the barrel on a bench or box, and fill over half full of the blue stone water; dump in the seed as long as the water covers it; then draw off the water into a tub, dump out the seed, and repeat until all the seed is treated, using the same water over, and adding more, if necessary. Corn should be treated the day before it is wanted to plant. We use this treatment here for wheat, oats and barley, to kill the smut; also for potato scab. It may take about three years' treatment to entirely kill the scab in potatoes.—K., Sylvania, O.

How to Cure Roup.

Editor Farmstead: I will give my roup remedy: I usually treat my fowls in the evening, so as not to excite or disturb them more than necessary. With warm water and a soft cloth I wipe the mouth and beak clean of matter. Do not leave them wet. I then give a dose of my remedy, which consists of good spirits of camphor and laudanum. The dose for a fowl is: Camphor, ¼ teaspoonful and laudanum one-half as much. If it is a very bad case double the dose. Put this on a soft piece of bread and gently force the bread down the throat in small pieces until all is down. Wet the outside of the throat and all the swollen parts with kerosene, being careful not to get into the eyes. Give small doses of kerosene to kill the canker in the mouth and throat. Keep the sick fowls in a warm, dry place. I have used this remedy with perfect success. Do not be afraid to use it with the first symptoms or the last stage of roup. —B., St. Johns, Mich.

Get Farmers' Bulletins!

Editor Farmstead: J., Greenfield, O., can write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask him for Farmers' Bulletin No. 91, on Potato Diseases and Their Treatment. These bulletins are free for the asking.

H., North Nobleboro, Maine, can ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 59, on Bee Keeping.

O. M. D.: Corn cannot be treated for smut before or after planting. You can get Farmers' Bulletin No. 69, in which you will find it explained.

Any one wishing to know how to make grafting wax, and how to graft, can send for Bulletin No. 113.—K., Sylvania, O.

To Raise Hogs.

Editor Farmstead: To B., Lake, W. Va.: The best breed to raise is the Berkshire. Let the pigs remain with the mother until they are 6 or 8 weeks old and well taught to eat milk and a little soaked corn; then wean and feed all they will eat up clean of as many different kinds of food as are to hand, but not too much corn. Always give plenty of pasture, and a dry place to sleep, with a dry bed of leaves or straw, winter and summer.—H., Wetona, Pa.

Bean Culture.

Editor Farmstead: If Subscriber wishes white beans for a money crop, the way we raise them in Michigan is this: Plant the pea bean the last of May or very first of June; use a grain drill, and sow 28 inches apart in rows, 3 pecks per acre. Till as long as the weeds bother, but do not cultivate when the leaves of the plant are wet, as it causes them to rust. Pull with a two-horse puller, which draws two rows together, and follow with a fork and put three rows, after they are pulled into one, and shake the dirt out. In case of rain, turn every time afterwards to keep the beans from coloring. As soon as dry, which anyone can tell by handling, put them either in one large stack or in the barn. We thresh with steam bean thresher, the same as other grain. The bean crop has been the principal money crop in southern Michigan for the past ten years. Most farmers plant from five to sixty acres each, and we consider them a sure crop, very easily and cheaply raised.—N., Flushing, Mich.

Scours in Calves.

Editor Farmstead: As the time will soon be here when calves will get bloody scours I will give a remedy. Cut it out and keep till you need it. Take a lump of alum about the size of a small hickory nut; put it into a teacup full of cider vinegar; put on the stove till the alum is dissolved; allow to cool, put into a bottle, and drench the calf. Give this amount once a day till cured.—K., Sylvania, O.

Turkey Raising.

Editor Farmstead: A Blade subscriber asks what causes his young turkeys to droop and die. I cannot answer his questions in a scientific way, but as I have been caring for poultry more or less for 30 years, perhaps a little of my experience may help him and others.

It has been a puzzle to me why some years we could raise 100 turkeys, and then again could not get half that number. One year seems too cold and damp, then it seems too hot in others. Again, dogs would kill the finest of them, until I had made up my mind there is no royal road to turkey raising. Three years ago we raised 50 turkeys of the mammoth bronze variety, from 120 eggs of young pouts. A neighbor complained of the same luck. Then why they should die so suddenly when apparently well was an enigma to me, for we always took good care of them. I have often wondered if this sudden death might be caused by bug poison used on potato vines. However, this is only a theory, and will do to think and talk about.

Two years ago we raised 60 from 118 little ones—another great loss. That fall we intended to buy a thoroughbred bronze gobbler of some poultry man, but one of our neighbors told me that a farmer living about three miles from here had the hardiest and best flock of turkeys he had seen. They were called silver bronze. We purchased a gobbler of this farmer. Last spring we hatched about 125 young, and raised most of them. Dogs and other animals were responsible for most losses. We saved 92. The breed was what made the change in mortality. A finer flock of turkeys I never saw—no weaklings among them.

This result was something phenomenal when one remembers what the summer of 1902 was—the wettest one ever known in this country. The ground was soaked so full of water that crops were not hoed till very late, and many fields were not hoed at all. Just as we had put the turkeys and little poults out in the meadow to care for themselves, a rain storm came on that lasted a week. This storm was so severe that we did not attempt to look for our flock till it was over. The outlook was so unpromising that we did not expect to see our little flock again. You may imagine our surprise when we found them all well and hearty, with only two or three missing. When we drove them home they looked spry and gamey, and would fly over puddles of water that it was not safe to wade through. When fall came we could not help feeling proud of our flock, and more so when we found that ours were the largest and best in the country, and buyers were eager to get them at any price. So, on the whole, I have made up my mind that something else is as good as pure bred stock, if one is looking a specialty of raising turkeys for market.

I would like to ask if any one has had any experience in making henhouses of stone and cement and if they are safer and practical?—M., Conewango Valley, New York.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL.

Important Bulletin From the Kansas Experiment Station.

Fistulous withers, often called "thoroughpin," is a running sore that follows the formation of an abscess or "gathering" in the region of the withers of horses. It is the upper part of the neck just in front of the withers. A poll-evil is a similar condition occurring in the region of the poll.

Fistulous withers and poll-evil are caused by specific germs gaining entrance to the system probably through the food or water, and locating in the tissues above described, where they cause pus to form and thus produce an abscess. It is possible that they may be caused or aggravated by local injuries such as blows or ill-fitting collars, saddles or from hitting the poll against the ceiling, or from pulling on a halter.

At first there is a diffuse swelling of the withers or poll, usually on one side or the other; this swelling is often tender and causes some stiffness in the muscles of the part. Later the swelling becomes prominent in some part, softens, and unless opened, breaks and discharges pus or matter. The sore thus formed is lined with a smooth "false membrane" that secrets pus and is very difficult to heal. Sometimes a fistula of the withers, or poll-evil will discharge for a year or two and frequently causes the death of the animal.

In the early stages it is often possible to cause their absorption or "scatter" them by bathing the affected part with hot water, rubbing and kneading the parts thoroughly and applying a stimulating liniment, such as the following: Strong ammonia, one ounce; turpentine, one ounce; water, one ounce; raw linseed oil, one ounce. This should be applied once daily until the skin begins to get sore, when it can be withheld for a few days and repeated. Application of tincture of iodine and tablets are also used to "scatter" fistulae and poll-evil.

After much pus or matter has accumulated, it is impossible to "scatter" them; then they should be opened freely with a knife; good surgeons often dissect them out, at least in part or whole. This incision should be made as low down as possible to give free drainage. In some cases a cavity will be found with one or more "pipes" extending from it. These "pipes" should be removed, and in case the bones of the withers are ulcerated they must be removed surgically. The cavity should be thoroughly cleaned out and kept clean, all pieces of dead tissue removed and the cavity finally washing out with an absorbent cotton. Pure tincture of iodine should be injected once daily after cleaning and drying with a solution of one part of carbolic acid in parts of water, or lysol, 1 teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a 1 per cent solution of creolin or similar coal tar products.

In treating these diseases, a good syringe with a long nozzle that can be inserted into all parts of the fistula, is essential. Showering cuts to part once daily with cold water, with considerable force from a hose, and then rubbing briskly until it is dry, is often beneficial. It is important that the fistula should heal from the bottom; if the outside opening is followed to close before the cavity has healed it will break out again.

Animals with a fistula or poll-evil should be well fed with nutritious food, and salted frequently. A tonic condition powder is often very useful. The following is good: Sulphate of iron, one ounce; bicarbonate of soda, one ounce; saltpetre, two ounces; nux vomica seed, one ounce; gentian root, two ounces. All should be well pulverized and mixed. A heaping teaspoonful can be given in the feed twice daily.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Sea Jujubes.

A couple of passengers on the boat between Holyhead and Kingstown made a few pounds not long ago by a method which seems a novel type of fraud. One passenger, directly the boat got clear of the breakwater at Holyhead

HOW ROSE VALENTE ACHIEVED A FORTUNE.

An Interesting Story of How a Young Women Succeeded in Business. A Chance for Others To Do So Too.

Medina, N. Y., March 23, 1903.—A young lady in this town is envied by all her friends. She is Miss Rose Valente, of 142 Center street. A reporter today asked her for the facts. She modestly refused to discuss the matter, and simply handed him the following letter which she wrote to a prominent educator and which fully explains the story.

"I write you this letter as a statement of my success after taking your

MISS ROSE VALENTE.

instruction in bookkeeping and to inform you how pleased I am with the position you secured for me.

"When I first wrote to you, I had no idea that bookkeeping could be learned so thoroughly and so easily by correspondence. My friends laughed at the idea, and I had always thought it necessary to attend a business college to learn bookkeeping, but such is positively not the case. I devoted from one half hour to an hour to the study each evening, and in three weeks time, I had a much better knowledge of bookkeeping than the average student who attends a business college during the same period. I know this to be true because I questioned a young man who was taking a course in a first class business college, and he did not begin to have the practical information I had.

As soon as I finished the course I accepted a position that you gave me. I went to work with a great deal of nervousness. After the first day this passed away because I quickly found out that the practical hints which you taught me enabled me to take hold at once, and by the second week I had charge of a set of books which would stagger many experienced bookkeepers. The fact that my employer has raised my salary twice within the past three months is the best proof that my work has been satisfactory. I advise any one who anticipates taking a course in bookkeeping to take your course. It would be impossible for any one to attend a business college and get the same attention that you give your students. I have learned that if one attends a business college, he is filled full of a lot of fancy theories that amount to nothing when he begins practical work. Your course covers the entire field. When I accepted this position I seemed to have just exactly the knowledge I required.

The advantage in taking a course by correspondence is that when you wish to refer to it, you always have it handy, while in taking a personal course you must depend upon memory. During the first few days, I was compelled to refer to the course. After I did this a few times I had no trouble.

I enclose an express money order to pay my tuition. Your offer is certainly a fair one. I should like to know the business college that will allow its students to pay their tuition after the college places them in a position. They do not do this.

You must pardon me if I appear too enthusiastic, but several of my friends treated this matter as a joke when I decided to take it up, and the joke is now on them. Had I gone to a business college I would not be through yet, and would have spent a great deal. As it now stands, I have a nice position, and did not have to pay a cent for instruction until you placed me in a position.

Again thanking you for what you have done for me, I am very gratefully yours, ROSE R. VALENTE."

Our free book, "How to Succeed in Business," started Miss Valente on the road to success. It tells you how you can learn bookkeeping and pay your tuition after we place you in a position. It tells you about the most wonderful system of accounting ever discovered. It contains information that, more than anything else, will help you succeed in life.

We have a limited number of these books that will be sent absolutely free to ambitious persons who sincerely desire to better their position and add to their income. Send us your name and address on a postal card today and receive the book by return post. Address Commercial Correspondence Schools, 247 C D Schools Bldgs., Rochester, N. Y.

"TRUBEL" WITH IDAHO HOGS

State Auditor Turner has received the following self-explanatory communication in which, it will be noted he is addressed as a "reverend:"

Bench, Feb. 10, 1903.—Rev. Theadore Turner:

Sir thare Aughto be A Law, maid to keep Hogs shut up, when it is a A Damage to any one when thay are out, as thare is more trubel with Hogs in the fall and sumer, and thare isant very meny people that cares to Kill or shoot Hogs, althow they Do some, and have plenty of Trube with Hogs that is tirned out. We Distroy thare Nabors' lewcerin and grain worse than stock, and we need A Law to prevent them from being Let out or sum how so our grain fields and pastures can be protected, for each pirsons own intrest and his stock.

So please Hand this to one of your Friends Lawmakers, and Do what you can for our benefit.

from yours Truly,
H. D. COLLINS.
Bench,
Idaho.

The letter was referred to Representative McBride of Shoshone county.—Idaho Daily Statesman.

Exacting.

"So you had to close the show?"

"Yes," answered the manager with the plaid vest.

"What was the trouble?"

"Too much craze for realism. There was a counterfeiting scene, and the actors said they couldn't go through with it unless they could see what money looked like once in a while."—Washington Star.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Extra Sessions of Senate.

"When President Roosevelt called the recent session of the senate alone, without the house, was it the first time this has been done?"—B. H. S., Greenwood, Ohio.

No, it is done usually at the inauguration of a new President. The term of congress expires at the time the President is sworn in. He has the appointment of his new cabinet, and often of other offices; and it is usual for him to call the senate in extra session immediately to confirm these appointments.

State Rights, State Sovereignty.

"Please give me the definition of state rights and state sovereignty, and tell the difference between the two."—N. P. B., Lewisberry, Pa.

The two terms, state rights and state sovereignty, mean practically the same thing. The doctrine, in its original form, is that the states, at the formation of the Union, delegated a portion of their sovereignty to the national government, but that they had the right to revoke this and to resume full sovereignty as independent states by seceding. This was the view taken by the slave states of the south, and endorsed, at least partially, by the Democrats of the north. The view held by the Republican party was, and is, that when the Union was formed, the sovereignty delegated to it by the states was perpetual, and that a state once in the Union could not secede; that an attempt to do so was rebellion. This question was settled by the war, and no one now claims that a state has the right to secede.

The Great Pyramid.

"Please give a short account of the great pyramid in Egypt, by whom built, and what for."—H. B. L., Barnards, Pa.

The pyramids of Egypt are nothing but tombs of Egyptian kings. All other theories are disproved by the accounts of the ancients, the Egyptian inscriptions themselves, and other testimony. Pyramids are scattered all over Egypt, and there are many in Nubia. One single group in the latter country comprises 120 small ones. Those in Egypt are in groups—those of Gizeh, Abusir, Sakkara and Dashoor, though there are others at points outside these groups.

The Gizeh group is the most famous. It consists of three pyramids. The largest is known as the Great Pyramid or Pyramid of Cheops, covers an area of between twelve and thirteen acres, and is 450 feet high. The second is King Shafra's, and the third that of King Menkara. In the same vicinity are six smaller pyramids, supposed to be of relations of the kings who erected the larger ones. The Dashoor group has five pyramids, two of stone and three of brick. The Sakkara field contains seventeen, more or less preserved.

The Great Pyramid is built of limestone, laid in a cement of Nile mud and gypsum. Originally, the outside was covered with polished red granite, but this was stripped off several centuries ago, and used in the construction of a mosque and other buildings in Cairo. Originally it was 479 feet high, and the present length of each side is 746 feet, as against 764 feet originally. The only entrance is on the north face, 49 feet above the base. Narrow passages lead to several chambers, but in only one was there a stone sarcophagus, or coffin. It had been broken open, probably by the Saracens, and the mummy of the king carried away.

Cost of Extra Sessions.

Is there any additional expense attached to an extra session of congress? If so, where does it come in?"—W. H. T., Templeman's X Roads, Va.

As senators and representatives, and the minor officials of both houses, are paid yearly salaries, there is very little extra expense because of an extra session. The printing of the Congressional Record, heat and light in the two chambers, the committee rooms, etc., and other minor items, comprise the entire extra outlay.

St. Valentine's Day.

"Please explain the origin of St. Valentine's day."—E. A., Mulberry, Ind.

St. Valentine was a Christian presbyter—some say a bishop—who was beheaded at Rome in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, A. D. 270. When he was canonized, February 14 was chosen as his day. St. Valentine was famed for his love and charity; so it became easy for the church fathers to turn the Lupercalia, a festival of pagan Rome, into a Christian observance. The Lupercalia were held about that time in February; and, among other ceremonies, the names of young women were put into a box, from whence each young man drew one. The girl was then his partner for the festival.

Unlimited Debate in Senate.

"I wish that you would explain how it is possible for one Senator to block all business, as Quay and Morgan did during this last session of Congress."—M. H. W., Milledgeville, Ill.

The rules of the Senate provide no method of closing debate upon any question. Hence, if a single Senator wishes his desire to continue talking on a question before that body, there is no rule whereby he can be stopped. He can talk, and talk, and thus prevent reaching a vote on the matter. In the House, the evil of this was recognized, and for many years any member may at any time "move the previous question." This motion is not debatable, nor can it be amended; it must be put at once; it requires a two-thirds vote to carry it, and if carried, the next thing in order is a vote on the matter under discussion. By the adoption of some this, or some other rule for closing a debate, it will be possible for one Senator to prevent action on a matter to which he is opposed, so long as he is able to keep on speaking.

Easter Superstitions.

"Please tell me what Easter has to do with the weather, and where did the theory arise that a late Easter makes a late spring, and vice versa?"—G. W. S., Unionville, Mich.

Easter has nothing whatever to do with the weather. It is all a stupid superstition of people who lack the ability to reason, and would sooner believe an idle old story of this sort than to listen to the teachings of science.

The Bad Lands.

"Please give a full description of the Bad Lands."—H. A. W., Auburn, Ind.

The French explorers first applied the term mauvaises terres (which is French for "bad lands"), to a region near the Black Hills in South Dakota, along White river, a tributary to the upper Missouri. The strata are of the Miocene period. The rains and streams have eroded these soft strata until they now appear in varied and fantastic forms; at a little distance they resemble desolate ruins. There is an almost absence of vegetation. The name is now applied to other areas of like character in the Northwest.

Allen G. Thurman.

"Please give a biographical sketch of Allen G. Thurman."—E. J. S., Colley, Va.

Allen Granbery Thurman was born at Lynchburg, Va., in 1813, died at Columbus, O., in 1895. He was admitted to the bar in 1835; was a Democratic Representative in Congress from Ohio, 1845 to 1847; became a judge of the Ohio supreme court in 1851; was chief justice from 1854 to 1856; was Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1867, but defeated; was United States Senator from Ohio from 1869 to 1881; was our commissioner to the international monetary conference in Paris in 1881; was a prominent candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1876, 1880 and 1884; was Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1888.

Can the President Visit?

"Is there any law to prohibit the President of the United States from visiting any foreign nation?"—J. E. D., Frontier, Michigan.

"In case the President should go out of the United States to Mexico, or Canada, or any other country, on a visit would it vacate his office? Also, has any President ever gone out of this country while in office?"—M. S. B., Petros, Tenn.

There is no law prohibiting the President from leaving this country, though no President has as yet ever done so. There is no reason why he might not go to a foreign country if his duty or his pleasure prompted him so to do. Or circumstances might easily arise that would render him desirous of visiting Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or Alaska or the Philippines. By wireless telegraphy he could be in constant communication with the seat of government at Washington. President Roosevelt has an urgent invitation from the people of Hawaii to visit those islands, and it is not impossible that he may conclude to do so. As we said, there is no law to prevent the President visiting a foreign country. The reason our Presidents have not done so is the necessity of keeping in constant touch with the public business at Washington by telegraph. This would be no reason, however, against a brief trip of a few hours in Canada or Mexico, if a President wished to make it.

Book Typewriters.

"Please explain what a book typewriter is, and its use."—L. A. M., Keshena, Wis.

A book typewriter is to write directly in a large book—such as a ledger in a counting room, books of records in courts, recorders' offices, etc. The book is laid open at the proper place, the typewriter is placed upon it, and the impression is made directly on the page. By touching a key when a line is full, the typewriter is moved downward one line. They are rapidly coming into use.

The Finson Light.

"Please publish an account of the Finson light."—F. E. F., Ferry, Mich.

Dr. Finson is a Scandinavian physician, who found out, some years ago, that in certain eruptive diseases, such as chicken enpox, smallpox, etc., ordinary light caused the eruption to be more severe, and that if the patient were kept in the dark the attack was lighter and more easily controlled. He continued his experiments, and found that the effect on eruptive diseases was due only to certain rays. He found that if a smallpox patient were kept in a room to which only deep red light is admitted, the eruption is trifling, the fever slight, and recovery speedy. The smallpox ward in the contagious hospital in this city has its windows of deep red glass, and no other light is admitted. At night red electric bulbs are used. Dr. Finson has also found that the deep red rays of the electric light exerts a curative effect on certain intractable skin diseases, and the use of this method is spreading rapidly.

Flint Arrow Heads.

"How did the Indians make the flint arrow points that are picked up in some parts of the country?"—B. L. P., Silvan Springs, Ark.

Savages all over the world made stone and flint weapons and implements until they learned to use metal. Flint spear and arrow heads, flint knives and scrapers, stone axes, etc., are found all over the world, especially in Europe and North America. The Zuni Indians of Arizona still make flint arrow heads. There are a number of localities in the United States from which the Indians and mound builders obtained the flint. The writer has often visited one of these—Flint Ridge, in Licking county, Ohio—where there are enormous heaps of flint chips, among which it is easy to find spear and arrow heads in bruised, while more or less of manufacture. A mass of flint rock was hammered with a stone until it splintered into fragments. A piece suitable for the purpose was selected and the operator proceeded with nothing but a pointed stick (awl) of hard wood to fashion an arrow head. Flint splits off in flakes; and by pressing on the edges with the point of the stick, a flake splits off. With patience the head was at last fashioned. Dr. Cushing saw a Zuni Indian make a perfect arrow head from the thick bottom of a glass tumbler.

Weighing Mail Matter.

"How and by whom does the United States government determine the number of pounds of mail each railroad carries daily per mile?"—W. W. B., Lilly Chapel, Ohio.

United States postoffice officials weigh all mail matter passing over a railroad for a period of three consecutive days, and the average of this is taken as the number of pounds to be paid for daily service over that railway during the time of its contract, usually four years, we think.

Signal Stations.

"How many signal stations has the weather bureau of the United States, and where are they located?"—R. K. V., Lew Beach, N. Y.

There are 160 regular stations in the United States. Reports are also received from about a dozen points in northwestern British America, from a number of points in the West Indies and in Mexico, and the list is too long for us to print, nor is it necessary. Look one one of the daily weather maps, which are put up in public view almost everywhere. Every town whose name is engraved on it has a weather station, and no town without one appears on the map.

Heaven.

"Where is heaven? Please give the definition of the word and its origin, as I am under the impression that it is not correctly explained by many."—J. J. A., Sandy, Ore.

The English word heaven comes down to us from the Anglo-Saxon word heofan, which is allied to the Icelandic, Gothic, Saxon, Swedish, Danish, and other forms of the word. These originally had the meaning of something lifted up, a canopy or covering to the earth. The word has two distinct meanings—the one, the sky, including all that we see therein; the other, the abode of the blessed. Where the latter is, no man can tell.

"Pairs" in Voting.

"What is the meaning of the word 'paired,' as used in counting votes in congress or in a state legislature?"—W. D., Red Springs, Wis.

A member on one side of a question may be ill, or necessarily absent when the vote is taken. He finds some member who is on the other side, who consents to pair with him—that is, the latter will not vote. This makes no difference in the result, for the two votes, one affirmative and one negative, offset each other. The pairs are announced, and put on the journal. To ratify a treaty in the Senate, it requires a two-thirds vote; hence "pairs" on such a question are made up of two in favor to one against.

Buddhism and Mohammedanism.

"What is the leading feature in the Buddhist and Mohammedan religions? Did Mohammed claim to have received revelation from God?"—W. W. G., Marion, O.

So far as the essential principles of Buddhism can be reduced to Western forms of thought they are: That man is under the operation of certain inflexible laws, from which there is neither escape nor deliverance; existence under them is an evil; priestly rites and sacrifices are unavailing; that death is no escape, but only a transmigration to another form of existence; obedience to the moral laws—the practice of charity, temperance, honesty, justice, truth—insures a sojourn in heaven, followed by a higher existance on the earth; disobedience insures a punishment in some of the immumerable narakhas, or hells, followed by a lower state of existence on earth; the supreme felicity, to be attained by perfect obedience, is the suppression of every passion and desire, and eventually Niryana, or unconscious existence. Buddhism was originally agnostic, if not atheistic, but has become modified by time and now has its rites, priests and temples.

Mohammedanism is a jumble of religious ideas taken from the Jews, the Christians, and the general metaphysical theories held in common by the Semitic nations. Its fundamental doctrine is, "There is but one God, and Mohammed is his apostle." Their idea of God is the same as that of Christians, except that they reject the Trinity. They believe many prophets have been sent by God, among whom six were sent to proclaim new laws and dispensations—Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Mohammed. All of the scriptures inspired by God have perished but four—the Pentateuch, the Psalms, the Gospel, and the Koran. The first three have been falsified and mutilated, and the Koran supersedes them all. Mohammed is the last prophet, the Koran the final revelation. They reverence Christ, but deny that he is God or the son of God. Mohammedanism teaches a pure fatalism—that each man has his share of life fixed, and can not die till his time comes, neither can he avoid death when his share is accomplished. The delights of heaven are those of the senses, beautiful women, rich food, and all such pleasures.

Miscellaneous.

G. W. M., Boyd, Ala.: We know of none.

C. L., West Lafayete, O.: No, there is none.

C. D. P., Wichita, Kan.: We have not the names.

I. L., Findlay, O.: We know nothing of such a school.

M. F. H., Bible Grove, Ill.: We have not the figures.

J. F. H., Amsden, O.: We do not know. Ask a lawyer.

F. S. P., Windsor, O.: We know of nothing by that name.

O. R. B., Dinuba, Cal.: All good pianos are now made with iron frames.

F. E. M., Ithaca, Mich.: We regret to say we can not spare the space.

I. R., Marshall, O.: The altitude of the sun is obtained by direct observation with a sextant.

A. H. C., Quinton, Va.: We have no means of knowing whether it is the same man or not.

J. D. S., Blanding, Ill.: We have not a copy of the Socialist platform in your state last year.

M. M., Grouse, Ore.: We have not the necessary information concerning the Canadian laws.

J. L., Bakersfield, Mo.: No. The question is one we cannot discuss because of its inherent filth.

W. R. W., Chardon, O.: That is a question of law, barred by the Rules above. Consult a lawyer.

G. B., Berlin, Mo.: The vote of these states was printed in December. Please refer to your files.

G. H. E., Trinidad, Colo.: We do not know of any; but if there is such an "agency," it is a fraud.

Reader, New Corydon, Ind.: Consult a lawyer. We know nothing of the laws of your state on that point.

H. E. R., Wolcott, Ind.: Inquire by letter addressed to "The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C." We do not know.

P. H., Chattanooga, Tenn.: A diamond ring is the style for an engagement ring, and is worn on the wedding ring finger.

W. W., Quaker City, O.: We are not informed. Any manufacturer of cement will be glad to give you the information.

A. D. H., Albion, Mich.: The United States navy has abandoned the use of homing pigeons, and uses wireless telegraphy instead.

B. G. J., Copenhagen, N. Y.: No cutlery dealer in this city has that knife, or knows anything about it. You will have to write to the manufacturer.

G. E. B., Milton Junction, Wis.: The trustees of public libraries employ the librarians. You must not expect to use the Bureau to secure employment.

J. H. G., Flint, Mich.: The indictments against six coal dealers of Toledo were nolled because of informality in the indictments, and the cases therefore dismissed.

L. C. M., Wolcott, Ind.: We don't know whether such a case has ever been ruled upon. Address "Commissioner of Pensions, Interior Department, Washington, D. C."

M. S., Eupeptic Springs, N. C.: There is no money in the Treasury belonging to Union soldiers or their widows. If you are entitled to a pension, make application through some honest attorney.

J. K. S., Atlantic, Iowa: To polish ox horns, scrape them clean and smooth with the sharp edge of a fragment of glass; smooth them with fine sandpaper, then with pumice-stone; then rub with sweet oil, and polish.

O. H. B., Canfield, O.: Among precious stones the diamond is the costliest; but there are rare metals and other substances which are far more costly—radium, for instance, a pound of which would be worth a million dollars and more, if that much could be obtained.

A. L. S., Logansport, Ind.: Any bookseller can give you a list of the books written by President Roosevelt. As for the Venezuelan affair, it has been fully explained in The Blade—not in the Bureau, but elsewhere. Only one question at a time. Observe the rules if you want answers.

S. F. P., Fingal, Kan.: Many wells and springs are known wherein the amount of water depends on the height of the barometer. It is doubtless so with yours, and the direction of the wind has nothing to do with it. The reason is not accurately known.

L. C., Lagrange, Ind.: The earliest mention of Jericho in history is in the book of Joshua, and there is no other account of the ancient city. So, things not stated in Joshua are utterly unknown. Kindly observe the rule of only one question at a time. If you wish answers, why not obey the conditions?

I. A. Y., Omaha, Pa.: A verb, no matter what its mode, has the number of its subject. The verb in the subjunctive does not change its form to indicate number.

J. M., Height, Va.: We know nothing of the laws of your state on the subject. Ask a lawyer. Please observe the rule that prohibits law questions.

Free Medical Advice to Women.

Every sick and ailing woman,
Every young girl who suffers monthly,
Every woman who is approaching maternity,
Every woman who feels that life is a burden,
Every woman who has tried all other means to regain health without success,
Every woman who is going through that critical time — the change of life — is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., in regard to her trouble, and the most expert advice telling exactly how to obtain a CURE will be sent absolutely free of cost.

The one thing that qualifies a person to give advice on any subject is experience — experience creates knowledge.

No other person has so wide an experience with female ills nor such a record of success as Mrs. Pinkham has had.

Over a hundred thousand cases come before her each year. Some personally, others by mail. And this has been going on for twenty years, day after day, and day after day.

Twenty years of constant success — think of the knowledge thus gained! Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman with such an experience, especially when it is free.

Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letter shows the result. There are actually thousands of such letters in Mrs. Pinkham's possession.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I have been under doctors' treatment for female troubles for some time, but without any relief. They now tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, I cannot wear my clothes with any comfort. Womb is dreadfully swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor, given in your little book, accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice." — MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Boston), Roxbury, Mass.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I wrote to you describing my symptoms, and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully for several months, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, together with your advice, carefully followed, entirely expelled the tumor, and strengthened the whole system. I can walk miles now.

"Your Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors, or any female trouble, to write you for advice, and give it a faithful trial." — MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Boston), Roxbury, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes will gladly answer any and all letters that may be addressed to her asking about her illness, and how Mrs. Pinkham helped her.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

The Sunday School.

THREE MONTHS WITH A HERO

International Sunday School Lesson for March 29—Quarterly Review Lesson.

The Sunday schools of the world have been keeping good company for three months past. They have got as close as possible to one of the biggest and bravest characters in human history, the Apostle Paul. He figures in every one of the quarter's lessons. As heroism begets heroes, there should be an uncounted host of men and women, boys and girls, who are stouter of heart for these inspiring studies. Now that the course of lessons is interrupted to permit a review of the ground covered, we may take a broader survey of Paul's character and work. What were the elements of his power? Whence came his greatness?

Even a superficial study shows as his predominant trait a sublime courage. From the first lesson of the year, when we found him in jail at Philippi, to the exciting incident of the riot at Ephesus, Paul stands out as a man of boldness. Mobbed at Thessalonica, confronting the arrogant philosophy of Athens, withstanding the Jews at Corinth, and the cause of a phenomenal riot at Ephesus, he proved himself from first to last a man in whose veins ran no drop of cowardly blood. This virtue was needed first of all in one doing work such as Paul's, which required him to go against the old order. A pioneer may lack some of the nicer accomplishments of men in older society, but he must have courage. The conquests of the Church have ever been accomplished through the bravery of her members. The keyword of the book of the Acts is "boldness," and it has been the keyword of missionary character ever since, right down to the days of Chalmers, of New Guinea, the latest missionary to be martyred in the service of Christ. If we have obtained no message of bravery from these weeks of study, we have read in vain.

A Man of Force.

The American test of ability to do things was fully met by Paul. He had amazing enterprise. He was a man of such native and endowed force that he was ever planning new fields of work, new conquests for the gospel, and new service for the Master to whose cause his life was pledged. He was unresting in his zeal for the kingdom and his constant endeavor was to push its borders further and further outward. The namby-pamby, milk-and-water stripe of religion gets small encouragement from Paul. He was a personality, a man of force and center of activity and, often, of strife. The way he "sassed back" at those Philippian magistrates would have been impossible to some of his successors. He had little in common with that state of mind which would reduce the gospel of the strong Son of God to a collection of negative platitudes. His was not a weakling's religion of "don't," but a strong man's gospel of endeavor. The men who today and through all the church's history have been doing genuine work for God, have been men of force of character, who were virile enough to be themselves for the gospel's sake.

A Man With a Mission.

Froude speaks of the irresistibleness of the man who is possessed by the conviction that he is doing the Lord's work, and that the Lord is on his side. Paul was that sort of man. He believed that his life was a mission, divinely appointed, and his consecration to this mission burned in his veins as a compelling fire. The call of God was more real to him, and more important, than all the obstacles that Jewish bigotry and malignity, heathen prejudice and Roman power could place in his path. Nothing could turn him aside. He knew that he was called to preach the glorious gospel of the son of God. Therefore he was willing to go anywhere, suffer anything, undertake any task, overcome any barrier. "The love of Christ constraineth me," he cried; and as always, the whole world moved aside to make way for the man with a mission, and mobs and magistrates and governments became servants of his consuming purpose.

A Man With Brains.

The tersest recipe for success ever I have seen, and the best, is "Be born with brains and use them." There is a tendency to overlook natural ability in Christian work. God gives a man talent, and by that gift declares that he expects from him exceptional service. His best workmen have possessed large native equipment. Paul was a brainy man; so brainy that tens of thousands of the world's best scholars since have burned the midnight oil in trying to follow the reasoning and the reach of his words. The architects of the beautiful library of congress made no mistake in placing a statue of this philosopher-statesman among the wise men whose likenesses look down upon the readers gathered in the library. He was a match for the Athenian philosophers, as we have seen; and his epistles are among the few immortal things that gems of the race. Early in life he misused his talents, but he atoned for this later. Not every one can have Paul's brains, but every one may have Paul's zeal in employing his powers to the full. There are too many embryo missionaries in the pastor's flock, kicking their heels against the sides of boxes and kegs in corner stores.

A Man of the People.

Nothing tests a man's real greatness more than the way he acts toward his fellow men. Major Pond tells of his own and his father's disillusionment when first they met Charles Sumner, who was one of their idols. It was in a railway train, and the elder Pond went up to his hero with some greeting of respect and admiration. Instead of acknowledging it, Sumner called the car porter and asked if he might not be kept from the annoyance of such interruptions! He it was who said he "had no time for individuals," and in his fading days he regretted that individuals have no time for him. Paul was every inch a democrat. He was a friend of all kinds and conditions of people. Slaves and rulers alike had a place of genuine affection in his heart. How full of personal greetings and remembrances are his letters. He was not ashamed to work with his hands at tent-making, or to go hungry when business was poor. He was no respecter of persons, as his fearless address before kings and governors shows. Whoever would work for people and with people—and that includes us all—may learn valuable lessons from Paul, whose preeminence is a pre-eminence of usefulness. While he bore on his heart daily the profoundest of cares, and was ever engrossed in plans for world-wide proclamation of the gospel, he yet had time to be interested in the health of his obscure friends, and to use his kindly offices to settle a quarrel between two women in the Philippian church. No man who feels himself above the common people can be used by God for the service of the kingdom. The spirit of the gospel is the best promoter of true democracy.

A Man of Cheer.

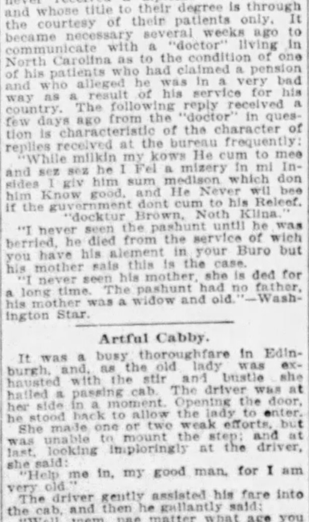
This quarter's lessons opened with Paul in a dungeon, bruised, bleeding, hungry, with his feet in the stocks that were reserved for criminals—and yet singing songs at midnight. He was the apostle of cheer and thanksgiving. The gladness which he was ever enjoining upon his converts, he did not fail to practice himself. Even from the prison cell he radiated sunshine. He exemplified the winsomeness of holiness. Moreover, he demonstrated that the spirit may be filled with abounding joy, while the body is undergoing all manner of hardship. Happiness, he proved, is of the spirit, and not of the estate. Paul was a confirmed optimist, and his optimism was grounded on a sure foundation, the word of the Lord. There can be no room for whining or complaining in the heart that fully trusts God.

A Man With Backing.

That person has spent three months on this course of studies with no discerning eye who has not seen that the one fundamental secret of Paul's success was his reliance upon the assistance of a superhuman Helper. His power came from a divine enduement. He was fearless and audacious because he was the Spirit's man. This entire Book of Acts is a record of the Spirit's workings. The story is full of startling incidents of the presence and might of the Paraclete in the world—that holy Representative who came to stand in Christ's stead within the church. Dr. Pierson calls it "The Book of the Acts of the Holy Spirit." Back of Paul and in Paul, was the supernatural assistance of the third Person of the Trinity. How fearsome and uncanny it must have seemed to the people who witnessed the wonders—the men who saw him released from prison by the earthquake's shock, and who beheld the miracles wrought even by objects that had only so much as touched his body! The truth of the Holy Spirit's presence and help was very real to Paul and the early church; would that it were more real to the church today. The secret of Paul's power was the same as the secret of his peace—the present Spirit of Omnipotent Jehovah. It is a secret that may be possessed in kind, if not in degree, by every one of Christ's disciples today. Paul's words still hold good—"The Spirit also helpeth our infirmities."

WATER CLOCK.

This is probably the most curious clock in the world. A metal frame, with a metal axis stuck through it, is upheld by two strings in such a manner that the latter gradually unwinds allowing the drum to descend. Under ordinary circumstances the drum would run to the bottom in a moment, but owing to an ingenious device it takes exactly 24 hours to go from the top to the bottom. Each hour is indicated by a peg, and thus the "Jap" can always tell what time it is. The drum is divided iiside by radial



partitions into a series of compartments, in one of which some water is put. The partitions are pierced by pin holes, allowing the water to pass slowly through from one compartment to another as the drum goes down. But it is very hard for the drum to revolve, as it is impelled by gravity to do, because in revolving it is obliged to lift the water. It can only go around as fast as the water goos from one compartment to another, and thus its speed can be regulated exactly according to the size of the pin holes aforesaid.

THE DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The officials of the Pension Office receive some queer answers to the letters of inquiry sent out over the country regarding pension claims. It becomes necessary for the officials of the bureau to communicate with the neighbors and relatives of a claimant to ascertain whether or not the claim made against the government is just and whether or not it should be allowed. It frequently becomes necessary to call on the physicians of the claimants for evidence as to their ailments and it very often happens that these physicians are men who have never received a diploma in medicine and whose title to their degree is through the courtesy of their patients only. It became necessary several weeks ago to communicate with a "doctor" living in North Carolina as to the condition of one of his patients who had claimed a pension and who alleged he was in a very bad way as a result of his service for his country. The following reply received a few days ago from the "doctor" in question is characteristic of the character of reples received at the bureau frequently:

"While milkin my kows He cum to mee and sez sez he I Fel a misery in mi insides I giv him sum medison which don him Know good, and He Never wil see, if the guvernment dont cum to his Releef. Yours truly, "docktur Brown, Noth Klina."

"I never seen the pashunt until he was berried, he died from the service of wich you have his element in your Buro but his mother sais this is the case.

"I never seen his mother, she is ded for a long time. The pashunt had no father, his mother was a widow and old."—Washington Star.

Artful Cabby.

It was a busy thoroughfare in Edinburgh, and, as the old lady was exhausted with the stir and bustle she hailed a passing cab. The driver was at her side in a moment. Opening the door, he stood back to allow the lady to enter. She made one or two weak efforts, but was unable to mount the step; and at last, looking imploringly at the driver, she said:

"Help me in, my good man, for I am very old."

The driver gently assisted his fare into the cab, and then he gallantly said:

"Well, mem, nae matter what age you are, you dinna look it."

His fare was increased by a shilling when the lady reached her destination. And he deserved it.—Exchange.

The American Book?

"Who reads an American book?" is a question that was aksed in derision at the early dawn of our literature. Yet, if things literary continue to go as they are now going, Sydney Smith's contemptuous remark will soon have to be changed to this: "Who does not read an American book?" As a matter of fact, American supremacy, already established in trade and finance, is now among the possibilities of current letters. Few persons realize to what an extent books have taken possession of the booksellers' counters and the librarians' shelves in Great Britain.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

English, the Language.

The international language, Esperanto, seems to be arousing more interest than was stirred by its predecessors, Volapuk and Clarisson. The trouble with Volapuk was that it was too mathematical. In theory it was simple; in practice it presented the difficulties of all highly inflected languages. Moreover, any mathematical system must be grotesque and ugly because it lacks flexibility. Esperanto has a pretty name, and the language itself is not unmelodious. But is doubtful whether any manufactured language could be so satisfactory as one that represents the growth of countless centuries. Stripped of its absurdities in spelling, English would be as simply and easy a tongue as any for a world language.—Springfield Republican.

EST. 1847.

Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS

A universal remedy for pains in the back (so frequent in the case of women).

For pains in the region of the **Kidneys**, or for a **Weak Back**, the plaster should be applied as shown above. Wherever there is pain apply Allcock's Plaster.

They give instantaneous relief. Wherever there is a pain a Plaster should be applied.

Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Weak Chest, Weak Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, &C., &C.

Allcock's Plasters are superior to all other plasters. They have been in use since 1847.

For **Rheumatism** or **Pains** in **Shoulders, Elbows** or elsewhere, or for **Sprains, Stiffness**, etc., and for **Aching Feet**, Plaster should be cut size and shape required and applied to part affected as shown above.

PATENTS.

PATENTS: R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys., Wash'n. D. C. Est. 1869. Examination free. Best hand book.

WANTED HELP.

$20 Per Thousand Copying letters; enclose stamp for copy of letter instructions, etc. We have several lines of work. Address Eagle Wholesale Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS.

1427 Silk Fringe Cards, Love, Transparent, Rose Gem & Acquaintance Cards, New Puzzles, New Games, Premium Articles, &c. Finest Sample Book of Visiting & Hidden Name Cards, Biggest Catalogue. Send 2c. stamp for all. OHIO CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO. **CARDS**

AGENTS WANTED.

Either Sex. No canvassing. No soliciting. No time from your regular occupation. No one will know you are my representative. No capital, outfit or experience needed. Easy, permanent, honorable and profitable work that can be done at home. Address
J. W. KIDD, Key 7008 Ft. Wayne, Ind

MISCELLANEOUS.

Buff Orpington Eggs—$2.00 per setting of 15. F. M. Forest, Malabar, Florida.

I Can Sell Your Farm no matter where it is. Send description, state price and learn how. Est. '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. **W. M. Ostrander**, 1507 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see plearly what's best for all. **Plain Talks On Human Nature**, on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 250 pages. Illustrated,

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

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THE CANAL TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate has ratified the treaty with the republic of Colombia, authorizing the construction of the Panama canal. All amendments offered were defeated, and on the final vote a number of Democrats voted for ratification. It requires a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty, but the affirmative total was largely in excess of that, the vote standing 73 to 5.

The Colombian congress must now ratify the treaty. That body is now in session and speedy action is anticipated. There is no doubt the transcontinental railways which have steadily opposed the canal project will do their best, through agents, to delay, obstruct, and, if possible, prevent ratification by Colombia; but it is not possible any such effort can accomplish more than a very brief delay.

As soon as the ratifications are exchanged, the United States will pay Colombia ten million dollars in gold for the strip of territory through which the canal will pass. The French Panama Canal Company will be paid $40,000,000 for all its rights and property in the canal. The United States will then proceed to the construction of the canal, for which Congress has already authorized the expenditure of $135,000,000. The President will appoint a commission of seven persons, who will have direct charge of the work.

The treaty grants to the United States a strip of territory ten kilometers wide—measuring half the distance on each side from the center line of the canal. This is a fraction over six miles. This grant is for one hundred years, renewable at the sole option of the United States for similar periods forever. It is for this grant for which we are to pay the $10,000,000. The sovereignty over this strip remains in Colombia. The latter government, however, covenants not to impose any taxes of any kind upon the canal and its appurtenances, nor upon vessels pssing through it. The ports of Colon and Panama are made free, and no duties of any kind are to be levied on articles imported, unless they are to be carried into Colombia, beyond the bounds of the canal grant.

By this treaty, the United States is bound to complete the preliminary works and to begin the construction of the canal proper within two years from the exchange of ratifications. It is stipulated that it shall be open to traffic within twelve years thereafter—that is, in 1917. But in case of unforeseen difficulties in construction, the Colombian government agrees to extend the time twelve years longer—to 1929; and if the United States should desire to build a sea-level canal, a further extension of ten years is provided for.

Colombia fares well, all things considered. Besides the ten millions in gold paid in a lump sum, the United States agrees to pay $250,000 in gold per annum, beginning nine years after the exchange of ratifications. Considering the exemption from customs, taxes, etc., this is probably a fair stipulation. The isthmus will soon become a busy hive of industry, for it will require tens of thousands of laborers on the great enterprise. It is not advisable, however, that persons unusued to tropical climates should be attracted thither. The isthmus is terribly unhealthy; and though the government is pledged to enforce stringent sanitary regulations, the cemeteries along the route of the canal will doubtless be a conspicuous feature of the scenery by the time the great work is opened to the world's traffic.

DEBT COLLECTION BY ARMS.

Secretary Hay's response to the proposition made by the government of the Argentine Republic is the only one that could have been expected. The South American republic proposed that the United States make with it an agreement to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, with this important addition—that foreign nations shall not collect debts by armed force in the Western Hemisphere. To have acceded to this would have been a step away from our traditional policy—to make no foreign alliances; and it is not wise to bind ourselves in support of a general proposition to oppose debt-collecting by a show of force. Secretary Hay wisely reserved the right for the United States to act in any given case as our interests shall dictate.

While episodes like that in Venezuela are annoying, it would certainly be unwise for us to bind ourselves to resist such occurrences. The Spanish-American republics are notoriously slow pay. They need to learn business honesty. Were the aegis of the United States thrown over their transactions, they would grow still more reckless in money dealings with foreigners.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Last year the western tour of President Roosevelt was broken off in Indiana by the accident to his leg. He has now determined to complete that trip, and extend it to the Pacific coast. He will leave Washington on April 1, and expects to be absent two months—sixty-six days, to be accurate—arriving in Washington on June 5.

This extensive tour is to be divested, as far as possible, of all political significance. It is undertaken early in the season, before any state campaign have been set on foot. There are no elections this year that have any direct bearing on national politics or on the presidential campaign a twelvemonth hence. There is nothing in Republican conditions in any of the states to be visited which needs the Presidential presence to arouse enthusiasm for his candidacy next year. Were Mr. Roosevelt to plan a political tour, he would make it east of the Alleghanies and through the old South; for it there, if anywhere, that some of the politicians of his own party are restive enough to desire a "new deal" and a different candidate next year.

Mr. Roosevelt will make a number of addresses, the most of which will be delivered from the platform of his special car. He will, of course, touch somewhat upon political and governmental topics, but they will be treated from the standpoint of the statesman and publicist rather thn that of the politician. The people of the country wish the Chief Executive a pleasant journey and a safe return. The winter has been one of hard and exhausting work to him, and this transcontinental tour will benefit him physically and mentally.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The extra session of the Senate is over. That body ratified the reciprocity treaty with Cuba on March 19, and then adjourned sine die. Certain amendments were made, which will necessitate a ratification on the part of the Cuban government. One of these is a provision that the treaty shall not be effective until it has the assent of the House of Representatives to the provisions which reduce the rates of duty on Cuban products. This will prevent its going into operation until next winter. This amendment was offered by Senator Gorman, and is considered by many to be a mere expedient of delay, in the hope that something may occur in the meantime to prevent such ratification. The President, however, seems to have no fear of the final accomplishment of Cuban reciprocity, of which he has been the steadfast and urgent advocate from the beginning.

The treaty is for a term of five years from the exchange of ratifications. It stipulates first that all products of Cuba now admitted free into the United States, and all American products now admitted free into Cuba, shall continue on the free list.

All other articles imported into either country from the other, unless excepted by the further provisions of the treaty, shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per cent. from the duties now existing in either country.

Article four of the treaty provides for a greater reduction of duties on articles imported into Cuba from the United States, arranged in three schedules.

Those in schedule A are to be admitted at a reduction of 25 per cent. This comprises copper and its alloys, and all manufactures in which they are the most valuable component; iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; all glass articles except window glass; iron and steel vessels, whiskies and brandies, fish, pottery and earthenware.

The goods in schedule B have a reduction of 30 per cent. This embraces drugs and medicines, malt liquors in bottles, mineral waters, window glass, articles of hemp and other vegetable fibers, writing and printing paper except for newspapers, cotton and a large variety of cotton goods, cutlery, shoes, pickles, preserves and wines.

The reduction on schedule C is 40 per cent. This list embraces all cotton and knitted goods not embraced in the previous schedules, wool and woolen goods, silk and silk manufactures, rice, watches, etc.

An amendment adopted by the United States Senate, provides for a reduction of 30 per cent. of the Cuban duties on flour, cornmeal and corn imported from the United States, instead of 20 per cent.

The terms of the treaty are fair to both parties, and the opposition shown in the Senate is not based on substantial grounds. The antagonism of the sugar interests has no honest basis, for the amount of this commodity which the United States is obliged to import from abroad is too great for the reduction of 20 per cent. on Cuban sugar to make any difference in the price. This concession is for the benefit of Cuba, sugar being her largest staple; and the concessions on our foodstuffs and manufactures far outweigh this. It is to be hoped the House will promptly do the work of ratification assigned to it, that our commerce with the island may speedily have the benefit of the treaty provisions.

WILL HE GO TO HAWAII?

The people of Hawaii have sent a cordial and pressing invitation to President Roosevelt to visit these islands while on his western trip. They offer a steamer equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus, so that he may keep in touch with the affairs in the capital while at sea. As the itinerary of his journey is prepared, it is not probable he can accept the invitation. However, it does not follow that he maw not make the trip later. There is no more danger in a sea voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu than in a railway journey—and one of our naval vessels might be detailed to carry him.

No President, so far, has ever left the territory of the United States. There is now law which prevents it, of course. Some constitutional hair-splitters have argued that in case the President should go beyond our boundaries, the next in succession must assume, perforce, the duties of acting President. This, however, is bosh. The executives of other countries frequently go beyond their territory, and there is no possible reason why the President should not do so if his wishes or his duties call him.

Especially is this true since we have expanded our borders. A government vessel is American territory, in law; and if the President should desire to pay an official visit to Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or Alaska, or even the Philippines, there is no law to prevent him, and no reason why he should not go if so minded, except the length of time, in the case of the two latter, necessary for the voyage. The Hawaiian trip is about equal to that across the Atlantic to Europe; and with wireless communication, the President would be in constant touch with the government. We hope Mr. Roosevelt will set a precedent for future Presidents by making the trip.

Mrs. Maybrick is to be released after a time, and the good people who have been worrying themselves for years in the effort to get her out of prison will have a chance to rest. It is singular that there should be so much more sentimentality shown over a female criminal than over one of the sterner sex.

THE COAL STRIKE AWARD.

The report of the commission to investigate the great mining strike of last fall is now made public. It is a conservative document, and its conclusions will meet the approval of the great American people.

The first of the points of greatest interest in the decision that there shall be a general increase in wages, in most instances amounting to 10 per cent. A minimum wage rate is fixed for mining coal when it sells for $4.50 per ton or less. For each five cents increase in coal price, there shall be an increase of 1 per cent in the mining rate. This sliding scale goes into operation on April 1.

The other notable point in the decision that there shall be no distinction between union and non-union miners. No man is to be discharged or discriminated against because he does or does not belong to a union, by either operators or miners. Of course no other finding would be just or fair, and no one expected any other decision upon this point.

The awards made by the commission are to continue in force until March 31, 1906. In case of any difficulty arising which cannot be settled between the mine manager and the men directly interested, the decision will be made by a board of conciliation. This is to consist of six members, part appointed by the operators and part by the miners. In case the board divides evenly, the question shall be decided by an umpire, to be appointed by an United States circuit judge of the third circuit.

The findings will give general satisfaction—the more so as, under them, there can be no more strikes or other trouble in the anthracite region for the next three years. The increase in wages will render hard coal permanently higher to the consumer, but there will not be, in that period at least, another coal famine like that of last fall and winter.

FIRST ELKINS LAW SUIT.

Suit was entered yesterday at Cleveland in the United States district court, against the Lake Shore railway and other Vanderbilt lines, at the instance of the interstate commerce commission, the charge being the alleged injustice of its rates on hay and straw. This is the first suit under the so-called Elkins law, enacted by Congress shortly before it adjourned. The court is asked for an injunction to prevent the railroad from handling hay and straw as sixth class freight until the court shall have passed upon the question of rates. It is said that similar suits will be begun in all the districts through which the Lake Shore, New York Central, Big Four and Maine Central railways run.

The suit is of the nature of a test case, to determine the new powers of the interstate commerce commission in fixing railway freight rates. There are six classes of freight recognized by railways, the sixth being the lowest. Besides there is a "commodity tariff," for articles lower than the sixth class. Something like three years ago, hay and straw, which up to that time had a commodity tariff, were made sixth class freight, the rate being advanced, of course. The hay and straw men of the West protested against the new rate as unjust, appealed to the commission, and that body condemned the new rate. The railroads refused to accept the ruling of the commission, on the ground that it had no power to enforce its ruling—which was the fact. The Elkins law gives additional powers to the commission, and it has accordingly taken the matter into the federal courts. The trial will be of the greatest interest to railways and shippers all over the Union; for if the court decides that the commission has the power to fix rates on hay and straw, it follows that it has the same power as to all other commodities hauled by rail.

DOWN IN HONDURAS.

The somewhat unusual step of sending Admiral Coghlan and our entire Caribbean fleet to the Honduras coast shows that the United States government fears trouble from the revolutionary outbreak there. It is not the revolution itself, but the complications which may arise with foreign nations over the debts of the Honduras government.

At the Presidential election in that country some months ago, Senor Bonilla received a majority of the votes on the face of the returns; but glaring frauds were self-evident, for the total number of votes cast was considerably larger than the entire voting population. On this ground Lierra, the outgoing chief executive, refused to yield the office to Bonilla. The latter claimed fraud on the part of the other two candidates, and set up a revolution, by which he has succeeded in obtaining control of part of the country. Consequently there are two governments, each claiming to be the legal one.

The serious thing about this condition is its possible effect on the creditors of Honduras. The debt of that country is $90,000,000, of which sixty millions is unpaid interest. A portion of this debt is due to Americans; the greater portion, to European creditors. It is probably the fear of a repetition of the Venezuelan row which has led to the sending of Admiral Coghlan to the spot to protect American interests. Honduras is a little larger in area than the state of Ohio, with a population of but 420,000. The debt is thus far in excess of her ability to pay, and it is a question what will be done.

PENSION LEGISLATION.

At the two sessions of the Congress just closed, five new general pension laws were enacted, and something like 2,200 private pension bills were passed. The general law of most importance was that increasing the pensions of maimed soldiers. The pension for loss of a hand or foot is now $40 per month, instead of $30, as formerly. The loss of an arm above the elbow or a leg above the knee is now pensionable at $46 per month; and if the amputation was such as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, the rate is increased to $55 per month. Those who lost both feet will receive $100 per month instead of $72, while the loss of both hands is still pensionable at $100.

A second act is for the relief of widows. Under the law as it stood previously, a soldier's widow receiving a pension lost it forever by remarrying. The new law provides that, in case of the second husband's dying, the widow may be reinstated in the pension she formerly received on account of her first husband's service.

A third act increases the pension for total deafness to $40 per month, from $30, the former figure. A fourth increases the pensions of all survivors of the Mexican war to the uniform rate of $12 per month. This is a service pension, paid to all survivors irrespective of their ability to provide their own support.

The fifth law grants to all survivors of Indian wars prior to the civil war, and to the widows of soldiers who were in these wars, a pension of $8 per month, without regard to their physical condition. This act, and the Mexican war pension act, put all our surviving soldiers of all wars before the rebellion on a service pension. Eventually a service pension will be granted to the survivors of that mighty conflict, but a due regard for expenditures will postpone it until some years in the future.

OUR BUSINESS ACTIVITY.

There are some pessimistic people who flutter with alarm every time the demands of business require such an amount of money that there is a temporary scarcity, and the interest rate hardens in New York and other financial centers. They at once begin to croak that we have overdone the thing, and that a financial panic is inevitable. The conditions prevailing in all lines of industry and trade negative these gloomy utterances. The real difficulty is that the business interests of the country have more work before them than we have active money to care for promptly. There is no question about the actual solvency of these interests. They are in a healthy condition, and are making more money daily than was ever the case before.

The amount of money in the country is today greater than ever before, but it has greater use, and therefore it is more in demand. With one exchange money does not lose its power nor pass out of circulation. It goes from hand to hand, effecting exchanges and developing our material interests. In the years since 1897, the people of the United States have done a vast deal of what is called "development work," which is necessary for future success and progress, but which for a time brings no return. The business sections of New York, Chicago, and other great cities, are in process of rebuilding. We have rebuilt and newly equipped our great railways. We have erected vast new industrial plants. These and many more things have required the investment of uncounted millions of money. Eventually it will all come back in the shape of profits, but at present the investment stands as a liability. Here are a few of the things which show the tremendous activity of our industries and commerce, and the profits which are accruing to our captains of industry, which we clip from the Wall Street Summary, with its closing comment:

The gross earnings of our railways in 1902 were over $160,000,000 more than in 1901, not counting returns from increased mileage. This, notwithstanding the season's crop shortage, and the strike in the coal regions, which lasted six months. If stock prices look high today compared with 1896 the increased earnings certainly furnish some basis for the appreciation.

Our output of pig iron in 1896 was 8,-263,127 tons; in 1902 it was 17,821, 307. And the same relative proportion was maintained in steel.

In 1896 our coal production was 171,416,-390 tons; in 1902 it was 275,000,000 tons, notwithstanding the strike of the miners.

There are hundreds of other departments of industrial activity which we might use for illustration, as the trend is all the same way, but we have gone far enough to demonstrate the basis of our faith. Reaction may come, but of one thing the world may be assured—this country is not going back to where it was in 1896.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Reliable Jewish sources furnish the information that the Czar's recent decree proclaiming religious freedom in Russia does not particularly affect the Jews. While all dissenters from the orthodox Russian church have liberty of worship, the three exceptional laws to which Russian Jews are subjected—the so-called "May laws"—are not abolished. These were contained in an edict promulgated May 15, 1882.

The first compels all Jews within the fifteen provinces of the empire to live in towns. The second suspended all their mortgages and leases on landed estates, and denied to them any power of attorney for managing estates. The third forbids Jews from carrying on their business on Sundays or the principal holidays of the Greek church. At the same time, another edict was issued restricting the number of Jewish students in the universities to three or five per cent. of the total, according to the locality, and as a result of the student disturbances of 1901, this number was further reduced to two per cent.

It is no wonder that the Russian Jews are leaving that country in large numbers. Judiasm seems to be regarded there as a crime rather than a religion. It will not be necessary for any American citizen to fall into spasms of admiration over the Czar's recent ukase. Freedom of religion does not seem to be interpreted by Russia in the same way it is done in this land of real religious liberty.

CASTRO'S PLAY.

When a South American office-holder, who obtained power through the inauguration of a revolution, offers to relinquish his position, it is not always wise to attribute the action to a high sense of patriotism. That is a sentiment generally absent from the make-up of these gentlemen. It is safer to watch the development of the game President Castro, of Venezuela, is playing, than to attribute to him motives and feelings hitherto unobservable in his political career.

Of one thing we may be sure—that his offer to resign the Presidency does not mean the relinquishment of actual power. If he should retire and his brother succeed him, there is no doubt that he would be as much in control of Venezuelan affairs as he is today. There may be a deep motive behind his action, or there may not. It may mean nothing more than a bit of theatrical effect, of which our Latin-American friends are very fond. The prompt refusal of the Congress to accept his resignation, and its request that he reconsider his "determination," rather favors the latter theory. He has promised to send another message to Congress on Thursday, in which he will "suggest" a solution to the situation. That also looks as though a stage climax had been carefully prepared beforehand, and that his friends in Congress are doing their part according to the prompt book.

The work of restoration of South Africa from the ravages of war goes on with gratifying promptitude. Up to this time over 100,000 Boer families have been restored to their homes. While many are dissatisfied over the outcome of the war, and their defeat rankles, yet it appears that the bulk of these people are setting themselves to work in earnest to restore prosperity to the country.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Irrigation by Government.

Irrigation works are about to be begun in four states and one territory under the auspices of the national government. Authority has already been granted by the Secretary of the Interior for the acquisition of the necessary property and rights of way preliminary to the construction of the works in Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Nevada and Arizona. In all, provision is made in the five localities designated for the irrigation of about 600,000 acres of arid land, and it is estimated that the works will cost about $7,000,000. The construction of the works is, of course, conditioned upon the acquisition of the necessary rights. Other projects are under consideration in the department, and in regard to some the work of investigation is well advanced, so that further authorizations may be expected before the close of the year. The progress of the work will be watched with an interest which will not be limited to the localities specially affected.

Democrats in the Philippines.

President Gomez, of the Nationalist party in the Philippines, who has just escaped prosecution for sedition, made some interesting statements in his own defense. He said he had the encouragement of several leaders of the Democratic party in the United States and that he had written to them, asking that a representative be sent to the Philippines to confer with the Nationalist leaders. As the Philippine fomenters of strife are getting plenty of bad advice by mail and through the speeches of the anti-imperialists, it is hardly necessary to send a Democratic representative. Indeed, only a few Democrats indorse the efforts toward sedition of the men who are putting obstacles in the way of the orderly development of the islands and the maintenance of peace and security.

The Wabash Injunction.

Arguments in the Wabash injunction suit against the employes of the road were ended March 20. The case was taken under advisement by Judge Adams. An attorney for the road in making an argument declared that President Ramsey had been willing to arbitrate, but that the men were not. An attorney for the men immediately offered to submit the grievances to arbitration, but the road's attorney declared that he had no power to do anything.

An "American Lake."

Admiral Dewey is credited with the declaration that henceforth the Caribbean will be an American lake. This looks like a safe prediction. After the Panama canal is built and the Danish islands are obtained, the United States' holds on the Carribean will be pretty complete. The recent refusal of Denmark to sell the islands is not likely to be final. The people of the islands want to be annexed to the United States. Denmark needs money. The American people are not hankering after the islands, but it will be necessary to annex them in order to keep them out of the hands of Germany or of some other big nation of the old world. They are sure to come to us before many more years pass in any case. Morever, Jamaica and some of the other British islands in the same quarter of the world are looking longingly toward a political connection with the United States. Dewey's idea stands a chance for realization in an emphatic degree at an early day.

Equal Suffrage Vetoed.

Governor Brodie of Arizona, has vetoed a bill establishing equal suffrage in the territory of Arizona. He states in his veto that the measure does violence to the act organizing the territory. Should the legislature pass the bill over the veto, there would be opportunity for testing the governor's contention before the courts. The legislature would not be justified in passing the bill in the first place if there is in the organic law a clause or section limiting the right of suffrage to male citizens. The favorable action of the legislature on the bill would indicate that the legal bar, if any, to woman suffrage is implied rather than expressed.

The Big Trees.

Now word comes that the lumbermen who have bought the grove of big trees in Calaveras county, California, have contracted for the building of a railroad into the heart of the grove, and will fell the giants as soon as possible. There are about 7,000 of these trees. No other like grove exists. For years citizens who desire the preservation of this unique grove have besought congress to purchase it and make it a national park. Once the senate passed a bill for that purpose which never passed the house. An unsophisticated person would think that for such a cause as this rules would be suspended and both branches of congress would make haste to prevent the irreparable loss to the nation. But a person who knows how business is done in congress knows that it is a matter of the utmost difficulty to obtain consideration for a worthy object like this. It is far easier to procure the passage of a bill to put some bounty jumper or some deserter to the enemy or some dishonorably discharged soldier on the pension roll by a special act. These and such as these are the bills that are railroaded through while more meritorious bills perish by scores.

Colombia and the Treaty.

There is a chance that certain gentlemen interested in the trans-continental railroads will endeavor, through their agents and by other means, to persuade the members of the Colombian congress to reject the canal treaty when it comes up before them for ratification in the near future. The efforts of these gentlemen have already been earnestly seconded by the Democratic minority in the senate. After a long fight, however, Morgan and his Democratic colleagues were beaten and the canal treaty has been accepted so far as the United States government is concerned.

Their Democratic allies having signally failed in a determined attempt to defeat the Colombian treaty in the senate, the trans-continental railroads now find themselves face to face with the uncomfortable necessity of either giving up the fight or seeking new allies in the Colombian congress. If they decide on the latter course, there will doubtless be doings of interest in Bogota before the canal treaty is finally ratified by the Colombian congress. It is not at all sure, however, that this fight in the last ditch will be made. What Morgan and Bailey and Tillman could not accomplish in the senate at Washington, it is not likely that the trans-continental railroads will attempt to bring about by renewed efforts in Colombia.

With the ratification of the Colombian treaty by the United States the most difficult stage in the canal negotiations was passed. There is but scant possibility that the treaty will meet with anything but a fairly ready acceptance when it is presented before the Colombian congress for final action.

CLOVERNOOK, THE POETS' HOME.

Birthplace of Alice and Phoebe Cary Sold for a Home for the Blind.

CLOVERNOOK AS IT IS TODAY.

Clovernook was far more widely known to the reading masses of the American public fifty years ago than it is today. It is an old-time farmhouse, pretentious for the era wherein it was built—the birthplace of Alice and Phoebe Cary, and their home until they removed to New York in 1852. It stands on a farm of less than a hundred acres. The property came on the market a short time ago, and was purchased by a Cincinnati philanthropist, Mr. W. A. Procter, who made it a gift to an association of ladies interested in the blind. It will soon be opened as a home for that class of unfortunates. The Clovernook farm lies a few miles north of Cincinnati.

Alice Cary was born there on April 20, 1820, and her sister Phoebe on September 24, 1824. They both died in the same year, 1871, Alice on February 12, and Phoebe on July 31. The two were very different in person, in temperament and mental constitution, yet they were inseparable companions from childhood until death. In fact, the demise of Phoebe was hastened by her intense grief at the loss of Alice. The parents of the sisters were people of good education and training. The mother died in 1835, when Alice was 15 and Phoebe 11. Two years later the father married again. The stepmother was an excellent woman, according to her lights, but wholly unsympathetic regarding the literary aspirations of the two girls. They were ready and willing to do their full measure of household duties, but insisted on their determination to study and write when their day's work was done. When they were refused the use of candles, they improvised a lamp from a saucer of lard with a bit of rag for a wick.

Alice began to write verse at the age of 18, and for the next ten years wrote much for newspapers and periodicals, in both prose and verse, and without compensation. Phoebe commenced writing at 17, but often crudely and imperfectly; yet in 1842, when only eighteen, she penned a poem that has ever since been a universal favorite in American hymnology. Its title is "Nearer Home," and its first line, "One sweetly solemn thought." In 1852, the sisters went to New York city and devoted themselves to a literary life. They had some property, a fair literary reputation, and their early habits of industry and frugality enabled them to manage on a very modest income. In fact, their career was that of the typical, struggling author. Each year they got nearer the popular heart, until their work at last became profitable.

Their New York home became the center of a literary circle that included most of the famous men and women of their time. Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor and his wife, John Greenleaf Whittier, Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, George Ripley, Henry Wilson, Rev. Dr Edwin H. Chapin, Mrs. Croly, Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Fanny Fern, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Grace Greenwood, Rev. Dr. Deems, and Anna Dickinson, were among their familiar friends in the metropolis. In fact, all the noted names of the time, in every department of literature and art, can fairly be added to the list. New York city never saw a circle so comprehensive in its elements and so agreeable in atmosphere.

Neither sister married, and all of the family have passed away. Clovernook stands as it did a half century and more ago, and could the spirits of the gentle poet-sisters revisit their old home it would seem as familiar as it was in the days they were struggling to make a name for themselves in the literary world.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE

A Blade Correspondent Insists That It Was in Washington County, Kentucky.

Editor Blade:—In the issue of the Weekly Blade of Feb. 26 is an article on "The Neglected Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln," in which I am sure some of the statements are erroneous.

Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the President, settled in Washington county, Kentucky, probably between 1777 and 1781. The site of his settlement is at the present junction of the Springfield-Polin and Valley Hill turnpikes, about six miles northwest of Springfield, Washington county. Tradition says that he was the last man in Kentucky that fell a victim to Indian ferocity. Whether he was actually the last I am unable to say, but there is no doubt that he was among the last, and that he was slain at the site of his settlement.

By the laws then in force, all the real estate descended to the eldest son; so that Mordecai Lincoln inherited all the lands belonging to his father, while Thomas Lincoln, the father of the President, got but very little, as almost the whole estate consisted of lands, and these quite extensive, as shown by the records of the Washington county court. Mordecai Lincoln seems to have been quite prominent in the early history of Washington county, both socially and politically, having served the county as sheriff, and, as a member of the house of representatives in the legislature of Kentucky.

This story, told by W. F. Booker, who has been clerk of the Washington county court for thirty-five years, shows how Mordecal Lincoln was regarded by his contemporaries: In the summer of 1861, some young men on the streets of Springfield were abusing the President, when Judge Booker, an uncle of the gentleman who tells this story, came up, and joining in the conversation, remarked that he did not know anything about Abraham Lincoln, "but, if he is such a man as his uncle Mordecai, with whom I have sat in the legislature, you have nothing to fear from his administration."

Of Thomas Lincoln but little is known. From what we know of him, it is probable that he suffered very little from the unjust division of property above referred to. Washington county was then almost covered with the primeval forest, filled with game, while its streams abounded with fish, thus constituting a hunter's paradise; and he, like Boone and others, spent most of his time in the sports of the chase, as a very little labor on the rich virgin soil was sufficient to supply his primitive wants.

Here he pursued the even tenor of his way until the summer of 1806, when he met, wooed and won Nancy Hanks. The official record in the office of the clerk of Washington county court is this: "The marriage license was issued June 6, 1806, the wedding being solemnized June 12, 1806, and Rev. Jesse Head performing the marriage ceremony."

Some time in the sixties, some malicious person started the story that the President was an illegitimate child. This coming to the ears of Dr. C. C. Graham, of Louisville, then nearly eighty years old, he immediately made affidavit that said story was a malicious falsehood, manufactured out of the whole cloth; that he himself was present when Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married, also giving the name of the minister performing the marriage rite, and those of other witnesses present on that occasion. He also stated that the record ought to be found in the clerk's office of the Washington county court. On learning this, the venerable but efficient county clerk, W. F. Booker, went to work, and after herculean labor, succeeded in finding the documents sought. They were just as Dr. Graham said they would be. By the way, the county clerk would take pleasure in showing these old records to any who might wish to examine them.

Soon after his marriage, Thomas Lincoln went to housekeeping in a log cabin in the little village of Beechland, Washington county. The cabin is still standing, and is in a fair state of preservation, considering its great age. Here two children were born to the young couple. The first was a girl, who died in her childhood; the second a boy, in all probability the future President. Note the date of their marriage, June 12, 1806, and the conceded birth of the President, Feb. 12, 1806, and it seems reasonably certain that he can not have been their third child.

R. J. Browne, who was born in this county not long after Mr. Lincoln, who spent most of his life here, and was one of the most prominent attorneys of the Springfield bar, was of the opinion that the President was born in this little cabin in Beechland, and this opinion is concurred in by Mr. W. F. Booker, above referred to, who is now seventy-six years old, and whose ancestors seems to have been intimate with the Lincoln family.

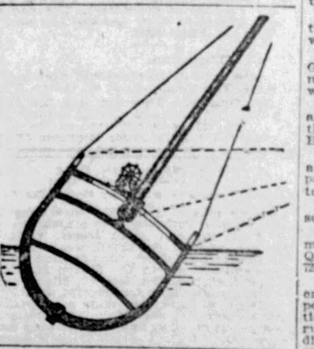
The writer of the article in The Blade of Feb. 26, is undoubtedly in error when he says "here (near Hodgensville) Thomas Lincoln and his lovely bride settled on the 17th of June, 1806."

It is to be regretted that the early life of the great war President should thus be shrouded in obscurity. The name and life of Abraham Lincoln should be an inspiration to every American boy of this and all future generations. While I believe that what I have here written is true and that the President was born in this county, it is written more with the hope that those who have the time and the ability will be induced to make the necessary investigations that will dispel the mists that have gathered around the childhood of this great man. Until such investigations shall have been made, and it is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that Abraham Lincoln was born in Larue county, Washington county will not surrender her claim to being the birthplace of the Martyr President.

WINFIELD S. COLVIN.
Sharpsville, Ky., March 18, 1903.

Automatically Lowering Mast.

When a sudden gust of wind strikes a sail lying almost in a vertical plane with the keel it is apt to capsize the boat or couse it to ship sufficient water to damage the cargo or wet the passengers and crew. The usual manner of relieving the great strain on the sail is to ease it off until it swings around in line with the wind, but as this cannot always be done rapidly enough to prevent danger it has occurred to a German inventor that an automatic device which would allow the mast to tilt and give way to the strain might be practicable. To carry out his idea he has designed a mast which is pivoted in a central socket, being braced with stay-ropes running to opposite sides of the hull. Ordinarily these stay-ropes are rigidly secured, but in this case they are extended to a drum beside the mast, where they are wound up tightly to brace the mast. When the ship tilts too low in the water under the wind pressure a weighted arm on the drum swings to one side, releasing the ratchet device, which prevents rotation of the drum. It is obvious that the unwinding of the rope on the highest side of the hull will ease off the mast and allow it to tilt into the position shown in the dotted lines in the drawing. There is a stop which prevents the fall of the mast beyond a certain point, and as soon as the wind quiets down the mast can be returned to its normal position by rewinding the rope on the drum.



Current Events.

Packing plant costing $1,000,000 will be built by Nelson Morris & Co., in Kansas City.

Colonel Charles F. Humphrey, assistant quartermaster general, nominated and confirmed as quartermaster general.

Offer by Andrew Carnegie to pay for filtering plant to be erected at Ithaca has been accepted by Cornell trustees.

Fittsburg surgeons amputate the arm and shoulder blade of a child 2 years old.

Structural iron manufacturers have organized, with the purpose, it is claimed, of resisting wage demands of labor unions. Lockouts affecting over 2000 men may result.

Jingo, largest elephant in world, died on shipboard while en route to New York from London, and buried at sea; steerer's crew terrorized by its apparently insane actions.

Three Philadelphia newspaper and ice cream companies prosecuted under the blue law, prohibiting worldly employment on Sunday; repeal planned, and petition by small shopkeepers for relief arrests.

Presidential candidates for 1904 already being discussed; President Roosevelt's re-election conceded; Gov. Yates (Ill.) and La Follette (Wis.) mentioned for the presidency, but disapproved by political friends of Senator Beveridge (Ind.), who declare he would not accept.

Indiana supreme court decides that street car passengers are not bound to examine transfer tickets or to understand their symbols, and that conductors must heed their explanations if ticket is faulty.

St. Louis court declares that hereafter children will not be permitted to hear testimony of their parents in divorce cases.

Milwaukee Federated Trades Council adopts resolutions recommending that union men arm themselves for defense.

Judge Parker, of Lexington, Ky., decides that fraudulent declarations of excessive dividends constitute embezzlement.

President unable to change date set for his visit to Chicago; knew nothing of approaching city election when plans were made.

Rents for office and domestic purposes in Chicago will be advanced about 10 per cent. Practically all space in business buildings is reported rented, while the demand for flats is unusually urgent.

English railroad officials, on a tour of the United States, decide the methods in vogue on railroads in this country are too gigantic to be of practical value in operating the lines in Great Britain.

Missouri supreme court finds the six Chicago packing concerns violators of the anti-trust law of Missouri, and fines them $5,000 each, with costs, are imposed. Appeal from the decision will be taken.

Weekly reviews report trade brisk, especially in the West. Fear of strikes is only disturbing element.

Secretary of State Hay in replying to Argentina's note proposing combined action to resist collection of debts by armed force neither assents to nor dissents from the proposition.

Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Hammond, and Swartzschild beef packing companies declared by Missouri Supreme court to be guilty of combining to fix prices and fined $5,000 each.

Agricultural department experiments show good European market exists there for American fruits; apples, peaches and Bartlett pears successfully shipped to London, Paris and Hamburg and sold at 10 per cent greater profit than in United States.

Chicago teamsters decided to keep aloof from strikes of other unions hereafter unless consulted before strikes are called; are tired of "pulling chestnuts"; movement to withdraw from federation of labor likely.

Charles Godfrey Leland, author, known as Hans Breitmann, died at Florence, Italy, aged 78 years; was formerly editor of New York Times, Philadelphia Press, and Vanity Fair.

President Roosevelt's visit to Chicago April 2 will not be changed from original plans; President assured by local committee that partisanship will be avoided and all political parties will assist.

Deaths in Chicago from consumption since January 1 increased 9.6 per cent over 1902, according to health department bulletin; deaths from pneumonia 32.5 per cent greater; influenza still prevalent.

Offer to arbitrate Wabash railroad strike dispute made in United States court at St. Louis; stenographic report of meeting shows employes were willing, but opposed to railroad's official choosing any of arbitrators.

George Metzger, postmaster at Davenport, Iowa, for four years and past commander of Iowa G. A. R., removed from office because of reported shortage of $6,000 in his accounts; was formerly a piano tuner.

H. A. Griswold, Manston, Ia., shot to death on Los Angeles-Pacific electric car by three robbers; three other passengers wounded; C. W. Henderson, a passenger, opened fire when told to throw hands up, and robbers responded.

Senator Spooner's announcement that President McKinley offered him secretaryship of interior and attorney generalship disclosed also that Senator Allison declined offers of treasury portfolio by President Garfield, President Harrison and President McKinley.

President Roosevelt is delighted with result of coal strike arbitration and work of commission is generally praised by public men.

Rich copper and gold strike in new Montana field leads to prediction that that state may have another Butte.

Senator Tillman says Bryan will indirectly dictate Democratic Presidential nominee and scores Cleveland and Hill.

Miss Clara Barton to retire as active head of the American National Red Cross society; will be succeeded by Rear Admiral William K. Van Reypen, retired, formerly surgeon general of the navy.

All men in Roman Catholic church advised by Archbishop Quigley to join some fraternal order organized under church's supervision; cheaper insurance offered than by secular companies, while church also is aided.

FOREIGN.

Ratification of the canal treaty by the Colombian congress, which meets in May, will be strongly opposed.

German reichstag passes the appropriation of $375,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, being the first installment of $750,000 to be expended on Germany's exhibits.

Chinese court preparing for visit to western tombs on April 5, accompanied by 9,000 persons, exclusive of troops; palace built at Pao-Ting-fe for guests; official corruption and blackmail worse than ever.

Report against authorizing male religious congregations adopted by French chamber of deputies; President Combes declared his own seminary education taught him that abyss is created between bourgeois and laboring classes.

Baron von Sternberg, German minister to Washington, is sharply attacked in the German reichstag for his actions during the Venezuelan negotiations.

Miss Alice Roosevelt reaches San Juan, Porto Rico, from New York, and is enthusiastically received.

Annual observance of mid-Lent festivities in Paris brings out merry crowds in which many Americans take part.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, of Great Britain, is entertained by the lord mayor of London and says that the Boers will be loyal to the British empire.

Several American

Publishers' Column

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Toledo, O.

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We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.50
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
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Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	$3.50
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us, if you desire package registered, send 5c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

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Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds), state both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2480--Hobson Blouse Suit.

Sizes 4 6 and 8 years. A dainty little blouse suit which is distinguished by its

applied yoke (the use of which is optional) and the novel collar. The fronts lap one inch in closing and the shield is buttoned to the blouse under the collar. A box-plait decorates the sleeve, which is finished by a cuff, lapped and buttoned. The trousers have the regulation seams and are buttoned at the sides.

2473--Misses' Petticoat.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. This is a most practical model for either dark-colored or white wash skirts. The skirt which is cut in five gores has the fulness in the back disposed of in gathers and an applied moderately wide straight flounce edged with a three-inch straight ruffle. A neat skirt of white cambric has the ruffle of

embroidery headed by a band of insertion. Tucks may also be used to trim the flounce. A petticoat of black mercerized cotton or silk has the ruffle to correspond with flounce, and is finished with bands of stitching and fancy braid. The skirt may be cut away from the flounce if so desired, unless made of silk, when the lower part of skirt should be finished to afford protection to the silk flounce.

2485--Mordant Jacket.

Sizes 14 and 16 years and 34 inches bust measure.

2486--Bruce Skirt.

Sizes 12 14 and 16 years. By associating this jacket and skirt a costume is had that will suggest a smart model. Suitings, broadcloth and silk will make a charming costume and buttons, braid, machine stitching and lace supply the needful decoration. The jacket is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and the fronts may be lapped in double-breasted effect or the edges rolled back to form long revers. The use of the peplum and epaulettes is optional. The epaulettes are applied to

the jacket and the seam covered by a band of braid which terminates in front under a cord ornament. The two-seam sleeves suggest the bishop model and the wide flaring cuffs are very modish. The skirt is cut in seven gores with an inverted box-plait in middle of back. The flare at the lower edge of front and sides is emphasized by inverted box-plaits arranged under the lower part of each seam. The skirt is also perforated at the lower edge so that the maker may join the seam plain without the plaits if so desiring. Hence, the pattern will prove very useful in the making of cotton as well as wool and silk fabrics. Fawn colored cloth trimmed with brown braid, ecru lace and dark-blue and gilt enameled buttons would develop a stylish spring suit.

2488--Chelsea Frock.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. An attractive frock which may be made of all manner of cotton fabrics. A fitted lining is provided and the yoke is faced directly upon it. A circular berth outlines the top edge of waist, which is slightly gathered as well as its lower edge. The skirt is a five-gored model

with an inverted box-plait at middle of back. It is finished at the lower edge with a three-inch hem. Wine red lansdowne trimmed with white taffeta, cream all-over lace and velvet ribbon would make a very attractive frock.

2487--Bessie Frock.

Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The salient features of this stylish frock are the fancy straps and box-plaits simulated by half-inch tucks. The tucks are stitched to yoke depth and the released fulness pouches prettily over the belt. A fitted lining is provided for the waist and sleeves. The skirt is a three-piece model and is adjusted at the top by darts and an inverted box-plait at the middle of the

back. A deep hem finishes its lower edge. The use of the hem is optional, therefore the pattern may be used for wash fabrics as well as silk or wool. As illustrated, the frock is made of dark blue suiting flecked with red. Straps are finished with pipings of red silk and gilt buttons while the collar and cuffs are made of white cloth and dark blue satin ribbon is used for the belt with ends.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

The German Embassy.

Berlin, March 21.—Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador, will return to Washington to present to the President his letter of recall probably no later than May. Minister Von Sternburg, according to the government's intention, will succeed immediately to the ambassadorship.

CUBA, THE QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES

Special Correspondence to The Blade.

Havana, Cuba, March 16.—With what eagerness does one approach this mystic isle of the West Indies. It is a land where nature is most kind to man; where the chilling winds of winter never come and where tropical fruits and foliage flourish luxuriantly and perennially on the inexhaustible soil. It is a land where man's inhumanity to man has metted out the most fearful punishments to prevent this priceless gem from being wrested from his avaricious grasp.

It was just before dawn that, from the deck of the steamer, I beheld the welcome beams of Morro Castle lighthouse, gleaming over a tumultuous sea. The storm-tossed vessel rode gallantly over the swishing waves toward the harbor. It reached the entrance and passed along under the frowning walls of old Morro and Cabanas just as the first rays of the morning sun broke across the rolling waters. Under Spanish rule no vessel was permitted to enter the harbor after sunset or before sunrise and the Cubans have not modified the traditional custom.

There are no docks in Havana harbor on which passengers can alight directly from the steamer. Our vessel came to anchor near the wreck of the Maine. Only a small portion of that ill-fated battleship can be seen above water. It is sinking slowly into the soft ooze at the bottom of the harbor. A few years hence all will have disappeared from sight.

The passengers on our steamer, having been transferred to a lighter, were soon landed near the entrance of the custom house. The official collectors made a hasty pretense at examining baggage for duties. A few minutes later all were in carriages on their way to their respective hotels.

Cuba is becoming a new Mecca for tourists and investors. They come and go in crowds with each arrival and departure of steamers. Several thousand Americans are on the island now taking glimpses at the rare attractions and forming estimates as to the industrial and political outlook of the new republic.

The several railroad lines on the island, aggregating about 1,850 miles of track, are being consolidated into one company by Canadian and English capi-

WHERE MORRO GUARDS THE HARBOR

talists and the service brought up to date. A flurry has been caused among business men by the recent presence in the city of J. Pierpont Morgan. The great financier has said that he did not come on a business mission, but it is believed that he is taking a hand in the railroad ferment now under way on the island.

Homeseekers from the United States and European nations are coming this way. I have seen good, substantial men from the States, who are looking over the island with a view to making it their future home. Some have come to escape the rigid winters in the north; others are colonists who have been induced to purchase a small block of land from some of the big land companies and are bringing their families to locate on it. There are quite a number of these colonization movements backed by Americans. They have secured large tracts of rich Cuban soil at a nominal cost, and are now selling it out in small farms to settlers, thereby reaping a handsome profit for their enterprse. Others are going into the colozination business. Only a few days ago Mr. D. C. Batchelder, a wealthy banker of Michigan, purchased 8,600 acres in the interior of the island which he intends to divide into small farms for colonists.

There is increasing confidence on the part of Americans visiting Cuba, in the stability of the republic. The three million dollars now in the national treasury is taken as a hopeful indication and is winning the confidence of investors. Colonel James E. Tate, the Baltimore capitalist, said in an interview in this city, that he knew of two hundred and fifty

BURROS MILK WHILE YOU WAIT

million dollars which would be spent in Cuba in investment and speculation within the coming year if the present sanitary conditions were maintained and some favorable form of reciprocal trade could be established with the United States.

Havana is in the midst of her annual carnival season. The festivities, similar in some respects to the Mardi Gras of New Orleans, are now claiming the attention of social circles. Wealth and splendor unite in making this the most joyous of the many festive events indulged in by the merry-making Cubans. Social mingling on the plaza and in the parks, listening to the soft music of military bands during the cool, balmy hours of evening, and attendance at the opera or masquerade balls in the several large opera houses at night—such is now the daily round of pleasures of many of the ease-loving residents of old Havana.

The climax of each week, however, is reached on Sunday afternoon, when the magnificent Prado becomes lined with fashionable vehicles, extending for several miles in close succession. The spirited horses draw elegant carriages in which are seated representative families of Havana, arrayed in the most fashionable attire, but are interspersed with occasional quaint and ludicrous turnouts whose occupants are arrayed more fantastically than fashionably. These people seek the greatest possible enjoyment in life. They will not allow business cares to so weigh upon them as to make their life sordid. The Cuban congress has just legalized three national holidays. These are May 20, October 10 and February 24. The last is to be observed in commemoration of the beginning of the insurrection of the Cuban patriots in 1895, which ultimately led to their independence.

A surprise awaits Americans coming to this city for the first time. Havana is now one of the best-kept cities on this side of the Atlantic. It is likewise one of the oldest, its foundation dating back to 1519. The city rests dreamily just inside the entrance to the spacious harbor. Its plan is so fashioned as to give a quaint and most pleasing effect. The principal streets lead toward the Campo Marte, a large park of perennial green and of great beauty. In this central trysting ground the stately and prolific cocoanut palms flourish. Rare tropical plants and foliage grow in profusion. Smooth, meandering walks lead by dashing fountains, graceful statuary and inviting arbors—all harmoniously blended as by the deft hand of some master artist.

The homes of the wealthy Spaniards are lined along the leading avenues. There are millionaires in Havana as in other large cities. Their palatial homes, though dating back a century or more, are fine conceptions of architecture. They are surrounded by breezy colonnades, the successive arches, latticed windows, romantic balconies and light shades of buff, terra cotta, tan and blue softening the exterior walls, producing an artistic expression not surpassed by any of the more recent designs in architecture. These light colors predominate throughout the entire city, giving to Havana a marvelous charm of harmonious coloring in her setting of deep blue of harbor and gulf against the azure of the sky.

These Cubans have some strange customs, to say the least, if viewed from an American standpoint. The old-fashioned, heavy, two-wheeled cart, long since abandoned by more progressive countries, is still in common use on the streets of Havana. About all the heavy hauling is done on these cumbersome vehicles. They are usually drawn by a single horse or mule, but not unfrequently a pair of slow-moving oxen will come swinging along the street drawing one of these barbarous carts, by a yoke bound tightly to their horns. The jaded animals are compelled to literally push the wagon forward, since all the weight and strain of the burden comes upon their heads and necks. More Americanizing of the Cuban wagon traffic would shield their faithful beasts of burden from an untold amount of needless hardship and suffering.

The milk service in Havana is a novelty. You can have your choice of milk of cows, goats or placid-eyed burros, and the lacteal fluid will be delivered to you any time of day, fresh and warm. Having chosen the kind of milk you prefer a small herd of the patient animals will be driven to your door every morning and evening and the milking done in your very presence if you desire. No chance to water the nourishing product before it is delivered!

There is considerable call for the milk of goats and burros among the poorer classes of people. The burro, being docile and easily driven, is a favorite with milk venders. At all hours of the day small herds of these typical servants of mankind in the tropics, can be seen going along the streets making their rounds and doing their part in supplying one of the common necessities of the table.

But with the invasion of Americanism this manner of serving milk is destined to disappear. Already a few of the more progressive Cuban venders are leaving their milk-producing quadrupeds in the pasture and are bringing the white fluid to their customers in small tin cans carried in a pack-saddle on horseback. It may be expected that some fine morning an enterprising Yankee will appear on the streets of Havana with a modern milk wagon and offer to deliver the product in a modern, up-to-date manner. Then will the goats and burros have a long rest and perhaps the cows, too, if the pumps work overtime.

The Cubans are quick to appropriate whatever is American. They admire the genius and push of their liberators and are beginning to incorporate in their own republic much that is best in American civilization.

JESSE HUBER.

Schwab Is Back.

New York, March 18.—Charles M. Schwab, who returned to New York on the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, said in the course of an interview, that he never had felt so well in his life or been so glad to get back to work. He declared he had no intention of resigning the presidency of the steel combination, adding: "But, of course, I don't own the United States Steel company, and its stockholders choose its officers."

Referring to his observations in Europe, Mr. Schwab said:

"I made this trip to study nature. I must say, however, that there is great commercial activity in some parts of Europe, Germany, for example, as well as France. This is not the only manufacturing nation in the world, and the sooner we realize that, the better."

Carnegie's Taxes.

New York, March 23.—It is learned from tax department sources that inquiries made as to whether Andrew Carnegie would ask for a reduction in his tax assessment have elicited the reply that he would not and that he will pay on the $5,000,000 assessed on his personality and realty assessed at $2,000,000. Mr. Carnegie will be the largest taxpayer ever recorded on the final assessment rolls. His tax alone on personality, figuring at the rate of $1.45, will be $72,400. President Wells, of the tax commission, announces that the city will collect this year on about $600,000,000 of personal assessments.

Used Up the Cats.

Columbia, Mo., March 18.—Orders have been sent to several towns in Missouri for a supply of cats, to be used in Columbia households and at the state university. Columbia is almost entirely without cats, the university students having exhausted the supply by using them in large numbers for experimental purposes in the laboratories.

STATUE OF GRANT TO BE UNVEILED

Washington, March 21.—The magnificent statue of the late General U. S. Grant in this city has been completed, and although the date for the unveiling has not been absolutely decided upon, the ceremonies will probably occur on April 9.

CABINS MIXED UP.

One in Which Lincoln Was Born and a Davis Relic.

New York, March 24.—By an odd incident, the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born and another cabin of logs which was associated with the life of Jefferson Davis, have become mixed up and timbers of both structures now make up a single building.

The revelation of this fact came about through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church, to add to the Beecher memorial fund. Dr. Hillis and those associated with him in the Beecher memorial movement made arrangements for a "Lincoln evening" in Plymouth church tonight, and Benjamin Chapin, the student and impersonator of Lincoln, was engaged to tell the story of Lincoln's life from the platform. In order that there might be an added touch of realism to the entertainment, it was decided to obtain for the evening the little log cabin in which Lincoln was born and have it set up in the church parlor. The cabin is the one which was on exhibition at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. The owners of the cabin declared they would be glad to lend it if it were all the Lincoln cabin, but they said that as a matter of fact, the structure which is at present in Coney Island, is a combination of the hut in which the great emancipator was born and the Davis cabin.

The original Lincoln cabin, said one of the owners, had been purchased by a restaurant man from a colored preacher named Bingham at Nolan Creek, La Rue county, Kentucky. He loaned it for exhibition purposes to the managers of the Nashville exhibition and afterward stored it in the cellar of a small restaurant on the Bowery. In the same cellar he stored a log cabin connected with some historical incident in the life of Jefferson Davis, the president of the confederacy. When they were brought out the movers mixed the timbers. It is hoped to straighten them out.

MISS RUTH HANNA ILL.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—The Plain Dealer says today:

Illness of Miss Ruth Hanna may be the cause of keeping Senator Hanna off the stump during the present campaign. Miss Hanna is at Thomasville, Ga., and has been stricken down with typhoid fever. Her father expects to be called there, if his daughter's condition becomes serious. In such a case there will be no chance for him to address the Cleveland voters in behalf of the Republican ticket.

MISS RUTH HANNA.

Chairman Abel, of the executive committee, conferred with Senator Hanna yesterday. The latter expressed a great desire to be called upon for speeches, but he explained that he might be called to Thomasville. It was finally decided to come to no decision for a few days.

If Miss Hanna's fever can be driven away in short order by her physicians, it is certain that Senator Hanna will be ordered out for some speechmaking.

KITTEN TRIPLETS.

Frankfort, Ind., March 21.—One of the strangest freaks of nature ever recorded in the feline family is reported from the family of Frank A. Colver in this city. A week ago the family cat gave birth to four kittens. The new arrivals were not molested until last evening when a member of the family decided to move them to a more convenient place. In lifting the kittens it was discovered that three of them were joined together in Siamese twin fashion. An examination showed that there is attached to each kitten a strip of flesh or grissle, which binds the three together so that neither can move more than an inch from the other. The connecting link is attached at the abdomen, and is hard. Another remarkable fact is that two of the kittens are very much alike, being gray in color, while the third is decidedly on the tiger order. The kittens are healthy and strong and give every indication of living. The mother cat does not realize the importance of her offspring from a curiosity standpoint, and treats them about as she does the one not born to fame. Mr. Colver has already had flattering offers for the kittens, all of which he has refused and will try and raise them. The kittens are not handled any, though hundreds of persons have called to see them.

CUBAN TREATY.

The Senate Ratified It With Several Amendments.

Washington, March 20.—The Cuban treaty, ratified by the senate, was negotiated in Havana, December 11, 1902, between General Tasker H. Bliss, representing the United States, and Senors Carlos de Zaldo and Jose M. Garcia Montes, representing Cuba. The United States senate made several amendments to the document. As ratified by the senate yesterday, it provides that all merchandise produced by either country which now enters the other duty free, shall continue free of import duties. All other Cuban products imported into the United States shall enter at a reduction of 20 per cent from the rate of duty imposed by the United States on such articles of merchandise. All imports into Cuba from the United States not entitled to free entry, shall be given a reduction of 20 per cent, provided they do not fall within the hereinafter named classes, as to which a greater reduction in duty is made. Schedule A provides that the following articles shall be entitled to a 25 per cent reduction from the regular tariff.

Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys, or machinery and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies, fish, salted, pickled, cooked or marinated; fish or shell fish, preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule B gives a reduction of 30 per cent on the following articles: Butter, the flour of wheat, corn, the flour of corn or cornmeal, chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquors in bottles, non-alcoholic beverages, cider, mineral waters, colors and dyes, window glass, complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie and other vegetable fibres now classified under the paragraphs of group 2, class 1, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments, writing and printing paper, except for newspapers, cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods (see schedule C); all articles of cutlery, boots, shoes and slippers, now classified under paragraphs 197 and 198 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware, drawings, photographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum or other material used as labels, bands and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes and excepting maps and charts, pasteboard and manufactures thereof, now classified under paragraphs 157 and 164 inclusive of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under paragraphs 105, letters "A" and "B" of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables pickeled or preserved in any manner, all wines, except those now classified under paragraph 279 (A) of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule C gives a reduction of forty (40) per centum on the following: Manufactures of cotton, knitted and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp, perfumery and essences, articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under paragraph 20 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; porcelains, soaps, other than common, now classified under paragraph 105 of the customs tariff act of the republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols, dextrine and glucose, watches, wool and manufactures thereof, silk and manufactures thereof, rice, cattle.

It is specifically agreed that tobacco, in any form, of the United States or its insular possessions shall not be given any concession or rebate of duty when imported into Cuba. Both countries agree that the rates of duty granted during the life of the treaty shall be preferential as respects like imports from other countries. It is specially provided that while the treaty is in force no Cuban sugars shall be admitted into the United States at a greater reduction than 20 per cent from the present tariff rates and that no sugar, produced by any country other than Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States by treaty or conven-

FOOLED THE HOSPITAL.

Was Pronounced Incurable But Got Well On Pure Food.

Sometimes in a case of disease resulting from the use of improper food the symptoms are so complex that medical science cannot find the seat of trouble, and even the most careful hospital treatment fails to benefit. A gentleman of Lee, Mass., says:—"On April 1st, 1900, I was sent home by one of our Massachusetts hospitals, saying nothing more could be done for me. I have been a great sufferer from nervous diseases and rheumatism and nervous prostration and had previously been treated at Sharon Springs and by a number of doctors without getting much assistance.

"One day I was feeling worse than usual when I read an article about your Grape-Nuts that impressed me so that I sent out for a package. I commenced using it at breakfast the next day.

"For fifteen months I never missed one day. If you ever saw anyone grow strong and improve it was I. I gained from 125 pounds to my old weight 165. I will always be a cripple from the rheumatism but otherwise I am so much improved that I now feel as well as any man in this country." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is a recipe book in each package of Grape-Nuts that will interest the housekeeper.

MISS MAY MARKELL,

A Society Belle of London, Canada.

Miss May Markell.

MISS MAY MARKELL of London, Ontario, Canada, is a beautiful girl who knows what suffering is and Wine of Cardui has brought her back to health. She is one of the social favorites of her home and her recovery to health has permitted her to enjoy the company of her many friends instead of lying on a bed of sickness and suffering. For the health she now enjoys she gives credit to Wine of Cardui. She writes:

"I have found Wine of Cardui an excellent remedy for female trouble. I suffered for three years with terrible bearing-down pains at the menstrual period. I could hardly stand on my feet and was never real well. Wine of Cardui was the only medicine that I could depend on to do me any good, as I tried several with no success. Wine of Cardui cured me and I have now enjoyed perfect health for two years, and give you all the credit for I know you deserve it."

For a young girl Wine of Cardui is the best remedy to guide her through womanhood by starting the menstrual flow in a healthy and natural manner. Manstruation started right is very easy to keep regular through the years of mature womanhood. Then the "change of life" need not be feared. Thus Wine of Cardui is woman's best relief from youth to old age. A million women have secured blessed relief from their sufferings by taking this treatment. It relieves menstrual troubles in an incredibly short time. In a simple case of deranged menses Wine of Cardui never fails. To relieve disordered menses is to remove the cause of other female troubles. Any physician will tell you that to remove the cause of a disease renders the cure easy, in fact seldom fails to complete the cure. If you would have the same relief which Miss Markell secured try Wine of Cardui. You can take it without an examination and without any publicity whatever. You can take it in the privacy of your home and secure just as much benefit as if a doctor had prescribed it for you. Thousands of women are feeling the vigor of returning health by taking Wine of Cardui.

WINE of CARDUI A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

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SYPHILIS or contagious Blood Poison, producing copper colored spots, pimples, sore throat, aches, old sores, ulcers, hair falling, etc., quickly, positively and forever cured, without the use of Mercury or Iodide of Potash, by the wonderful HERBALIS COMPOUND, a few weeks' use of which makes a clean, healthy being. For complete failure with Hot Springs and other treatment. Full information, and a bottle for trial, sent free of charge to all sufferers. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, New London, Conn.

A. J. ASHLEY, Short-Horn Cattle, Tamworth Hogs. Onarga, Ill.

$5 Per Hundred for addressing envelopes; send dime and stamp for full instructions; steady work. C. E. Miller, Dept. 8, Ely Bldg., Chicago.

WEAK MEN cured. Blade prscp. No. 180. Suppositories for 1 month $1. Central Pharmacy Co., Lock Box 282, Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

Wanted Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county. $25 straight salary and expenses paid weekly from headquarters; expense money advanced. Thos. J. Cooper, 1060 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

FARM LANDS.

Write me for the best list of farm bargains in the United States. Ohio, Indiana and Penn. Farms. Every up-to-date advantage. Mention this paper. S. V. R. Hayes, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ruptured? Our Truss No. 109 is the only Truss that will hold. Rupture without understrap. Our latest catalogue No. 28, naming lowest factory prices, on over 70 styles, a suitable one for every body—from 65c up—made to order Supporters and Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Rubber Goods, etc.—ready for mailing FREE.

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MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH

writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $3.00 to $5.00 every day I work." MISS L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.00 to $6.50 a day. Hundreds make $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free.

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STORM IN YELLOWSTONE

Poor Outlook for President, and He Can't Hunt, Either.

Fort Yellowstone, National Park, March 24.—Over the length and breadth of the National park there has swept a terrific snow storm. It deepened the snow that has already lain on the ground, filled up the gulches, and made travel, even for the ski runners, who travel from snow station to snow station on patrol duty, well nigh impossible. Altogether the prospect of passable trails and pleasant weather when the President comes to visit the park two weeks hence is not at all good.

Major Pitcher, superintendent of the park, declared that President Roosevelt will do no hunting in the park. His gun will be sealed by the military when he enters the park, just as though he were an ordinary citizen. It is understood that the information received by Major Pitcher from Washington is that one of the chief purposes of the President's visit to the park is to examine the precautions that are being taken for the preservation of game and to see what steps are necessary to make the protection still more effective.

Beef Combine Fined.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 20.—The Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Hammond and Schwartzschild & Culzberger packing companies, the five defendants in the ouster proceedings brought by the attorney general of Missouri against the alleged beef combine last summer, were fined $5,000 each in the Missouri supreme court today, and ordered to pay the costs of the case, which amount to $5,000. Unless the fines and costs are paid within 30 days the defendants will be ousted from the state, so the court orders.

Found Treasure Wreck.

San Francisco, Cal., March 19.—Among the passengers on the steamer Newport, which has arrived from Central American ports, were Captain F. Johnstone and a party of treasure hunters that left here last November in the hope of locating the wreck of the treasure steamer Golden Gate, which was burned to the water's edge off the Mexican coast in 1862. Captain Johnstone reports that the vessel, submerged in eight feet of water, has been located and part of the treasure found. He has returned to obtain appliances for recovering the gold.

Crusade against slang in college yells started by President Bridgeman, of Hamline university; "dickens," "bet," and "holy smoke" barred as profane.

ERUPTION OF SOUFRIERE

London, March 24.—The colonial office yesterday received a dispatch from the governor of the Windward islands, Sir Robert Llewelyn, from the Island of Grenada, which says the features of the eruption of the Soufriere, on the Island of St. Vincent, are the immense clouds of smoke and the comparative absence of lightning. No injury has been done to Georgetown, St. Vincent, beyond a heavy fall of sand and small stones to the depth of two or three inches. The governor adds that the volcano quieted down during the afternoon. The date of this eruption is not given, but it presumably refers to that of March 21.

THE BRIDGE STRIKE.

Pittsburg, March 19.—A determined effort is to be made by the American Bridge company to break the strike of structural iron workers in this city by importing non-union men.

Last Monday forty men were brought from Louisville, but the men deserted immediately upon reaching Pittsburg. Last night forty-seven men were brought into the city from Norfolk, Va., and 150, it is said, have been engaged and are on their way here. The men who arrived last night were placed on a large houseboat which is tied up in the Monongahela river at the company's plant at the foot of Thirty-second street, South Side. The boat has been fitted up with bunks, dining room and kitchen and it is proposed to house and board the men on the boat until the strike is broken.

The men are to be used in completing the work on the new Wabash railroad bridge across the Monongahela river.

A squad of policemen is guarding the non-union workmen, but everything is quiet, no move having been made by the strikers to interfere with the newcomers. The strike was inaugurated three weeks ago on account of an alleged violation of an agreement.

Prince Recovering From Measles.

Cairo, March 21.—The German crown prince, Frederick William, has so far recovered from the measles that he has taken a two hours' drive. Prince Eitel, who suffered from the same disease, has also regained his usual health.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Look on the bright side. It is the right side. It is the sunshine and not the cloud that gives beauty to the flower. There is always before and around us that which should cheer and fill the heart with warmth and gladness.

Thursday.

The mother who allows either duties or social exactions to separate her from the care and companionship of her children not only wrongs her children, but divests herself of the most sacred joys of motherhood.

Friday.

Let parents teach their boys—when very little boys—to be modest. A word, a look, a touch, may be enough to lay the foundations of a pure character.

Saturday.

No teaching can have so much influence in moulding the character of your children as your home life will have. You may tell them to be truthful, but, if they find you are not truthful, they will copy your life rather than your teaching.

Sunday.

Friend, go up higher. Patience and strength we need; an earnest use of what we have now; and all the time an earnest discontent until we come to be what we ought to be.

Monday.

It is a strange but inflexible spiritual law, that those who aim at anything short of the best according to their conception, as God has given them light, will, sooner or later, come to grief. It is merely a matter of time.

Tuesday.

If thou art blest,
Then let the sunshine of thy gladness rest
On the dark edges of each cloud that lies
Black in thy brother's skies.
If thou art sad,
Still be thou in thy brother's gladness glad.

The Shadow Upon the Sun-Dial

EMILY S. BOUTON

We cannot hold this shadow, if we would, but its passage is shown to us on the sun-dial. And on the dial face alone does this passing seem irrevocable—unceasing. You may refuse to trust the hour glass and thus deceive yourself that Time flies not. You can cease to fill the water clock and let the weights of your clock run down until its hands turn not, but you cannot check the course of the sun's shadow.—Alice Morse Earle.

There is something wierd in the thought that do what man may, whatever force or power he may bring to bear, he cannot hinder by the breadth of a line the moving shadow upon the face of the sun-dial. Of course we know that it simply means Time is inexorable, that everything goes on whether we will or no, that in the long, long past the shadow moved just as it does today.

"This shadow, which in every clime,
Since light and motion first began,
Hath held its course sublime."

Always there have been natural sun-dials, the trunks of trees, by which man in the absence of other ways of measuring the passage of the hours, have served his purpose. And we know that years ago, in the farm houses ,the good housewife marked the approach of the noon hour by a moving shadow, and counted the time ere night should enwrap the woods and fields and all within her sight, in the same fashion.

Alice Morse Earle, in her recent book, Sun-Dials and Roses of Yesterday, has told many interesting things concerning these instruments which are so ancient of lineage and still hold their place in some parts of the world, even though there are clocks and watches of wonderful mechanism and accuracy in abundance. The sun-dials, however, have an out-of-door atmosphere that appeals to one who loves Nature. They demand the presence of the sun in order to do their work, but when it uncovers its face there is nothing surer than the message they convey.

Mrs. Earle tells how, in times not yet so long past, natural sun-dials were used, sometimes by a whole village. In Ireland as late as 1813, there were few clocks and watches owned, but each settlement had a natural dial by which the nine parts into which they divided the day were shown. These were often the passing of the sun over certain mountain peaks, or if there were none of these which could be thus employed, the villagers would set up pyramids of stones to serve as marking places. The same thing is true of Norway, and, doubtless, of many other places.

In the older countries sun-dials built up of stone with elaborate carvings are frequently found, but in this country they have been generally neglected. In England their day was a long one, but even there the sentiment regarding them is now dying out. Speaking of this Mrs. Earle quotes the following from Charles Lamb, who so mourned their passing:

"It stood as the garden god of Christian gardens. Why is it almost everywhere vanished? If its business uses be suspended by more elaborate inventions, its moral uses, its beauty, might have pleaded for its continuance. It spoke of moderate labors, of pleasures not protracted after sunset, of temperance and good hours. It was the primitive clock, the horologe of the first world. Adam could scarce have missed it in Paradise. It was the measure appropriate for sweet plants and flowers to spring by, for the birds to apportion their silver warblings by, for flocks to pasture and be led to fold by. The shepherd carved it cut quaintly in the sun, and turning philosopher by the very occupation, provided it with mottoes more touching than tombstones."

And that reminds me of the mottoes found carved upon these old sun-dials, many of which are given by Mrs. Earle. One on a dial at Grey Friars Churchyard, Stirling, is this:

I am a shadow, so art thou.
I mark time—dost thou?

Another most beautiful and full of meaning is that upon the dial in the garden of the great English artist, George F. Watts. The words are few—The Utmost of the Highest—but they are provocative of thought. One other which she speaks of on this side of the water, and one of the few to be found in America, is inscribed—Light and Shadows by Turns, but Always Love. Upon Harriet Martineau's dial, which stood on the grass under her terrace wall, was emblazoned these words: Come! Light! Visit Me!

In London on the general postoffice in Franklin's time was a sun-dial with the motto—Be About Your Business—and Mrs. Earle believes that this explains the design upon the first colnage in the United States. There were two inscriptions upon the dial, one, Fugio, which gave the name to the coins; the other, Mind Your Business, so nearly like the one in London as to give reason for believing it to have been fashioned from that.

Another motto which is found many times repeated is the quotation from the New Testament—For the Night Cometh! It was the urgent inspiration to Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford and it has spoken to many others of the flying hours that, sooner or later, bring each one to face the night which precedes the dawn.

This takes me back to the thought with which I began, of the absolute impossibility of holding the shadow from its passing, until the coming of the night. No hour can be marked after darkness falls. Each time when the dial-face is blotted out from sight the day dies. Wrote Rosetti:

"Slowly fades the sun from the wall
Till day lies dead on the sun dial."

Into the sadness that comes when one thinks of the swift weaving of the present into the past enters a thought that, realized, drives he gloom away. There could be no shadow were there no light beyond; if back of that which darkens the vision there was no radiance. It is just so with life. Beyond all that we see and experience of the pains, the sorrows, the oft-times bitter suffering which are a part of daily living shineth the light unfading. We do not see it because we will not. We rest our thought upon the shadows which deepen and deepen until we believe there is no day. That is the way with thought. By repetition it produces in our consciousness the image of what it is made of, and this image becomes so clear at last, that we believe it to be real. Change the texture of the thought and the image will fade away. And then we shall see the light which is always shining!

The Cozy Corner

The True Way.

I do not claim, "Addie T. D.," of Indiana, to be a model mother, but my boys are very loyal to me and I will tell you some of my ways of making them so. I have always told them the truth on all subjects, in a straightforward way and never intentionally deceived them in any thing. I have spent more time in reading to them and playing games with them than I have in doing fancy work.

When they were little fellows I kissed their hurt fingers and bumped heads, and sympathized with all of their childish sorrows, and now they are in their 'teens' they come to me with their perplexities as freely as when they wore kilts. In short, my boys and I are the best of friends.

The "Discouraged Man" from Wisconsin, would be surprised if he knew how much I have thought of him, and his letter. I think he has an idea of a model home, but wonder if he does not think too much of his virtues, and too little of his personal appearance and manners? Dear man, have you not read that our beloved Lincoln was refused by one woman because of his uncouth manners?

There is in our town a bachelor who paid attention to two of our nicest girls, a few years ago. One of these girls said to me in speaking of him: "He is a good man, but he does not black the heels of his shoes, nor keep his finger nails clean, and he does wear outlandish clothes." The other said: "He is good, and drives splendid horses, but he smells so of the stable that a woman cannot be with him long enough to learn to love him." It was not poor clothes, or unblacked shoes that these girls objected to, but to the carelessness of appearance and lack of thought of others' comforts, that these little details indicated.

One of these girls afterwards married a man who was much older than herself and who smelled of whisky and tobacco, but he was always neatly dressed and a gentleman in his behavior at all times.

Now, "Discouraged Man," if you will get some good clothes—we know you can afford them—and learn to pay more attention to neatness, study to be polite and attentive to the ways of good society, there is no doubt in my mind but that you will be more successful in your wooing, the next time you try; unless you ask some one who has read your first letter in The Blade, or who knows you have asked and been refused so many times. Very few girls would care to be the "last choice."—"Lil," Mich.

The Testimony of Experience.

I have read and enjoyed the Household letters for many years, and when I read that by "Annette," I felt I must say a word, for her ideas are just the same as mine and brought back to me the memory of my early days, and of many dear friends.

I was the only daughter in a large family of children, and as our dear mother's health was always poor, there was not much for me—the oldest child—but hard work. We had little money to lighten the burdens, but I am glad now that I never grumbled at my work, even when my girl friends had many pleasures that were denied to me, for now I would not change places with any of them. It was but a short time ago that one of these friends said to me that I had no reason to regret having been taught to work when I was young, for she had learned in later years, how hard it was to manage a home without that knowledge.

Another, and the greatest, reward I have had is in hearing my dear mother say that the time is yet to come when I ever gave her a cross word.

Things are changed now; I have a home of my own, a family of daughters growing up to be my comfort and plenty of money to smooth the rough places in life. I am proud to say that I can do my own work, with the help of my daughters, who do all they can to "keep mother young." I love my home, and my work, and find my greatest happiness in making that home the pleasantest place on earth for my family. Of course, I have my "dark days" as do all women, but I have learned that no matter how black may be a cloud, nor how slowly it may lift, it surely will lift, and there is always a silver lining to it.

Let us hear more of the home life and experiences of our Cozy Corner readers; I love to read of them and the two dearest words in the English language are, to me—Home and Mother.—"Only Daughter." O.

Some Questions Answered.

Mrs. Flora Lilley:—Your inquiry cannot be answered in this department. It does not seem as if it would be necessary for you to advertise for what you want; cannot you find it near home, where you must be well known? If you think it necessary to ask help in the matter, an advertisement in any responsible paper, stating the requirements, will doubtless bring about the desired result. This is not advice, but a suggestion.

Lace Maker:—In basting the braid on a pattern, use 10 sharps for your needle and 100 cotton thread. Always baste the braid on the longest edge of the tracing and follow a line nearest the edge of the braid. Lace is always made wrong side up so be careful in basting the braid to keep it on the proper side. Use No. 1000 thread to whip the edges of the braid to make them fit smoothly over the pattern and in joining the braid when cut, turn the ends under carefully so no rough edges will show on the right side when the piece is finished.

Here, There, Everywhere.

A cake should never be allowed to brown until it has risen to twice its bulk; to prevent it from doing so, cover with a piece of white paper if you cannot reduce the heat of the oven.

After buttering your cake tins, dust the inside with flour. This has the same effect in preventing the cake from sticking to the pan, as if you used a paper lining to the tin, and is much easier to do.

When you wish to remove ice cream, or frozen desserts from a mold, wrap a cloth wet in hot water around the mold for half a minute; to remove a hot cake, or other hot dessert, wrap the tin with a cloth wrung out of cold water.

In making croquettes, use the yolk of the egg to bind the materials together and dip in the beaten white; do not attempt to use the yolk alone for dipping them. In making an omelette, the addition of a few tablespoonfuls of hot water, instead of milk, to thin the eggs, will make the omelette tenderer and cause the eggs to beat more easily.

In broiling fish always grease the broiler well first. Whole fish should be broiled on the flesh side first, then turned and browned on the other side. When well broiled the meat of a fish will separate from the backbone and will begin to flake apart.

To keep green vegetables green, cook them in an uncovered dish.

In case of a leak in the water pipes at a time when it is impossible to get a plumber, turn the water off and mix some common, yellow soap with whiting or plaster of paris and just enough water to make a thick paste, and fill up the leak with it. This will last a while if allowed to dry before the water is again turned on, and it is not turned on too hard at first. I have done this and it lasted until the next day.—J. G. C.

When you begin to take ice, remember that it is more economical to have a large box and have it kept full of ice than to wait until the ice is all gone before you have more put in; each time the box is empty, it requires a quantity of ice to cool it off so the remainder of the ice will not melt. A box holding four or five hundred pounds of ice is much more economical for a large family than one that will take but one hundred, besides the saving of trouble and muss when the ice man has to call every day.

Next summer, do not fail to save the heads of red clover; they make especially soothing pillows for those who suffer with nervous headache.

It is said that a few drops of paregoric in a cupful of water placed where ants are the most troublesome will attract them and soothe them so a cupful or them may be "permanently disposed of" each night. One woman who was greatly troubled with these little pests found that they entered the house by a certain window. She placed chicken-wire in a semi-circle before that window, fastening the ends to the side of the house; then she secured three or four brisk little toads and put them in the chicken wire enclosure where they paid for their lodging by devouring every ant that entered the pen.

At a recent wedding dinner, the bride's cake contained the ring, dime, thimble and needle, but each of these were made fast to short lengths of white satin ribbon and placed just underneath the icing of the cake. Instead of cutting the cake for these, they were drawn out by the ribbons, thus saving sticky fingers or soiled gloves which is so apt to occur when a rich cake is cut and lifted.

In selecting a wedding gift for your friend, consider what else she will have to go with it and do not get anything that will be too nice, or out of keeping in color, or material, with the remainder of her belongings.

If you are in doubt what to buy, you will be safe in sending table linen, for there is no danger of a woman ever having too much of that, and there is nothing that so appeals to a housekeeper.

A Canadian, quick dessert is made thus: Place in a small, earthen saucepan, one cupful of water, one of sugar, juice of one lemon and two small tablespoonfuls of cornstarch rubbed smooth in a little water. Boil until clear and add the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Mix well and serve cold.

"If your small boy objects to patches on his trousers," writes a New York mother, "cut the patch, shield-shape, and put it on the outside; the small garment then becomes "golf or bicycle" trousers and are just what "any fellow" likes to wear.

If your brass bed tarnishes you will, doubtless, send it to a repair shop and have it newly lacquered at a cost anywhere from two dollars up to five dollars. If you will buy ten cents' worth of shellac and dissolve it in a pint of alcohol, you can apply it yourself with a small paint brush and do the job inside of an hour, and your bed will look exactly as well as if you had been to the trouble and expense of sending it away.

In ironing circular flounces on wash dresses, be sure to iron with the threads if you would avoid having the flounce sag where two boards had been off so long that everybody had forgotten they belonged there. Away it ran, across a vacant lot where a boy walked with drooping head. Did I say walked? And do boys ever walk? Yes, this one did, for he had lost his ball, but in a hollow of the little Path he found it, and with a shout and a bound, he was off to join his comrades at their play.

And now the Path ran beside the village street, and on it walked two little maids with arms entwined, and as they parted, one said: "Well, then, you call for me."

And the other answered: "Oh no, you call for me. Good-bye, good-bye—tag!" and, as with a shrill, happy laugh the child darted within the shelter of her own gate, a tired mother, listening, smiled to think how the old, old way and the old, old games are handed down from one generation to another, and in the remembrance of her own youthful days, forgot the care that weighed upon her.

But the Path followed the street away and away, and into the country where it ran beside high ranks of glistening corn. A country lad stood upon the Path, gazing, with unaccustomed eyes at a company of soldiers marching on the dusty highway. It was only a regiment marching across country from one army post to another; but to the boy, as they trampled steadily and stolidly along, they were the embodiment of all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

As they passed out of sight, there was born in the boy's heart a new pride and love for his country and a determination that he too, would one day be a soldier. So it came that later, along that same Path he strode away, to realize that war was not the glittering pageant of his boyish dream, to bear real hardship for his country's sake, to go through the mad excitement of his first battle to one wild, exultant moment of victory, and then a hero's death.

The little Path ran on now beside a gleaming brook, where overhanging trees made shadowy pools in which the fish lay dreaming, or the sunlight between the branches lit up the pebbles in the water till they seemed like precious stones. And on the Path beside the brook two lovers walked at twilight, and pledged fond vows and lived once more the poem of life, believing that though all the world should know sorrow, for them there was only joy in store.

The brook laughed low and whispered to the stones, "Let them be happy while they may, 'tis but a little while," and the Path stole away as if it feared to remind them that on the path had walked many lovers who walk no more the paths of earth.

Now upon the Path walked a man, weary and bowed with toil, and his heart was heavy and his step slow as he thought dispairingly of the ceaseless struggle to gain only "a crust of bread and a corner to sleep in." But the Path drew near a small, brown house, and at the window smiled his wife, and the baby tapped on the pane, and there was wrought once more the old, old miracle of love, for looking into the true eyes of his wife, and with the arms of his child about his neck, courage came again and his heart was glad.

The little Path ran on and on.

S. L. K.

"HO FOR SLUMBERLAND."

A little song for bedtime, when, robed in gowns of white,
All sleepy little children set sail across the night
For that pleasant, pleasant country where the pretty dream-flowers blow,
'Twixt the sunset and the sunrise,
"For the Slumber Islands, ho!"

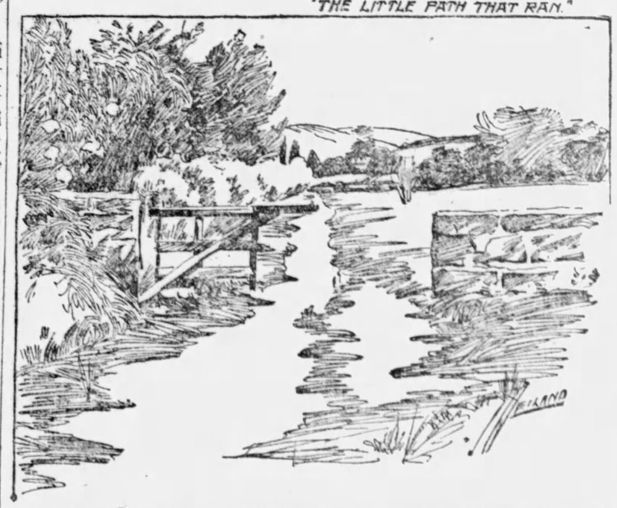
When the little ones get drowsy and heavy lids droop down
To hide blue eyes and black eyes, gray and eyes of brown,
A thousand boats for Dreamland are waiting in a row,
And the ferrymen are calling,
"For the Slumber Islands, ho!"

Then the sleepy little children all the boats along the shore,
And go sailing off to Dreamland, and the dipping of the oar
In the Sea of Sleep makes music that the children only know
When they answer to the boatmens'
"For the Slumber Islands, ho!"

Oh! take a kiss, my darlings, ere you sail away from me
In the boat of dreams that's waiting to bear you o'er the sea;
Take a kiss and give one, and then away you go
A-sailing into Dreamland,
"For the Slumber Islands, ho!"

—Eben H. Rexford.

The Little Path That Ran Away.



"THE LITTLE PATH THAT RAN."

Fish Omelette.

Mince fine a cupful of any cold, cooked fish, add one teaspoonful chopped onion, the juice of a small lemon, a teaspoonful chopped parsley, with salt, pepper and sweet herbs to taste. Cook this in two tablespoonfuls of butter until thoroughly heated. Beat eight eggs and make an omelette in the usual way and spread with the salted fish. Fold, and serve hot as possible.

Oyster Mush.

Make a good, corn-meal mush, well cooked, and when nearly cold, stir into it a quart of oysters chopped in small pieces. Turn into a shallow pan and when cold slice and fry as you do ordinary mush.

If the liquor from which oysters have been taken is heated and strained, and then used with clear water for making cornmeal, it gives the flavor of the oysters without the fish themselves, an arrangement preferred by some.

Oyster Salad.

Boil a pint of oysters until they are plump, then drain, and when cold chop them with an equal amount of celery and serve with a mayonnaise, or with a plain French dressing if the sour effect is desired.

Oyster and Potato Pie.

Boil and mash six large potatoes; prepare them with salt, pepper, butter and cream as for the table and line a vegetable dish with them. Make a white sauce of a tablespoonful each of flour and butter and a cupful of milk; in this put two dozen large oysters and let them remain where the sauce will be very hot, but not boil, for fifteen minutes. Pour this mixture into the space left in the center of the vegetable dish, and serve hot. If preferred, the potato can be placed in the oven and browned, before th oysters are added.

Salad Fromage.

Rub the yolks of three hard boiled eggs to a paste with one teaspoonful mustard, a dash of cayenne pepper a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls each of olive oil and lemon juice. Add the oil and lemon juice gradually, and alternately, stirring constantly with a fork. Mix in a cupful of finely chopped chicken meat and one and a half cupfuls of grated cheese. Heap the mixture in a dish and garnish with the white leaves of celery, and the whites of the eggs cut in circles, and serve with toasted crackers.

The Merry Go-Rounds

The space in the M. G. R. column has been so monopolized of late, by the stories, that many very welcome members have been obliged to wait for an opportunity to speak. Miss Prudence thanks them for their patience, and promises that all shall be heard from as rapidly as space will permit. In order to hear from as many as possible today, the letters will be given, minus introductions and excuses for "not writing sooner"—all of these will be taken for granted, and we will enjoy the heart of the various letters.

Dear M. G. R's.:

'Tis time to light the evening fire,
To read good books, and sing."

Also to visit with our friends, so if there is room for me beside "Irma" I would like to come into your circle tonight. For "Irma," I hope that she may always be as happy as when she was looking from her window, and have as beautiful thoughts for her companions.

Two months of the new year have gone and how many of us have kept, so far, the good resolutions we made January 1st? While all of the M. G. R., letters are helpful and pleasant, I think I most enjoy those which tell of the home life and environments of our members. How true it is that "Home is where the heart is." I know of one person who finds the dearest spot on earth to be a 12x24 mansion (?) far out on a lonely prairie.

Walter Douglas, I am glad I voted for you as one of the authors of the story; you gave us a very interesting chapter. "Rattle Trap's" chapter had no fault except that it was too short.

"Quien Saba" and "Buckeye Schoolma'am," we all enjoyed the pleasure of seeing your "pictured faces;" it is the next best thing to seeing your really, truly ones.

With the mercury several degrees below zero, it is delightful to read "Westerner's" description of her home in the summer land, and of the delightful times she enjoys.

I would like to say a word to many others who have helped to make the column so interesting, but dare not take the space, so will close with kind wishes, and give you these lines for your encouragement:

'Tis the little blossoms that crown the ledges
Of the sharp, bare rocks, with their clinging arms.
'Tis the little things that smooth the edges
Of life's rough ways, with their soothing charms.

And many a flower that seems unheeded,
May sweeten the thoughts of a bitter soul;
And many a little word, when needed,
May sway, with a limitless control.

"OLIVE BRANCH," New York.

"Mountain Daisy" has been giving practical demonstrations that she is a true M. G. R., by assisting in the care of the sick and afflicted in her neighborhood. We shall be glad to welcome her again when her labor of love is finished for the time being—for she will always be doing something good.

"Buckeye Schoolma'am":—I wish to say that I give both a "nod and a smile" to "Belmont Daisy" as she passed out of our meeting the other day. No, "Bro. Jonathan," I have no acquaintance in Davies county, only in Virgo and Sullivan counties. "Jess MacDonald" and "A Westerner," your letters were very enjoyable. Perhaps they were the more so to me because I have never seen a mountain, and river, now, have an opportunity of enjoying my favorite recreation of horseback riding.

However, if we have no "majestic mountains" in Ohio, we have many "majestic men" and women. You know it has been said, "Some men are born great, and some are born in Ohio"—which means about the same thing.

Did something really happen to "Dakota Bach?" If so, he surely ought to gratify "feminine curiosity" by finishing his mysterious story.

When I read "Illi-Nois'" story I felt proud that I could call the author my friend. "Em T. Head," you rose grandly to the occasion in your chapter of the serial. I had wondered how you could ruffle the smooth current of that true love.

As I go, I will leave for you this bit from Browning:

"My business is not to re-make myself,
But to make the absolute best of what
God has made."

Miss Prudence will say here that a letter has been received from "Dakota Bach" in which he claims to have finished his story, but he evidently forgot where he left off, as there is no connection whatever between the present letter and the first one, nor much of any between the pages of his last. Try again, friend, and perhaps you will succeed better.

Chatterbox," Ind.—I am wondering if all of the M. G. R.'s are as intelligent looking as "Quien Saba." I should judge they might be after reading their letters. While we all have troubles and disappointments of our own to bear, I think we should do all we can to help and encourage others, and to bring sunshine into as many lives as possible. There is no better way of doing this than by living up to our motto.

"Mountain Sister."—I think "Capt. Nemo's" love has failed to "run smooth," or he would have found no objection to our Serial; I think it is very nice. The spring weather that awoke the "Blue Bell," has now reached Arkansas, so you may expect to hear from us often. I return thanks to Mr. Smiley for his remembrance, but should have appreciated it more had he not been so pressed for time. I enjoyed our "Westerner's" letter greatly; may she come often.

"Cor Cordum," I, too, have known what it is to lose a dear brother, but I am happy in the thought that we had such a sunbeam to cheer us for a while, and I know he is only lost to our sight for a brief time.

"Montem Rex," W. Va.:—I have been reading the M. G. R. letters, and feel that we can never know the good done, the sorrow lifted from desponding hearts by the knowledge that there are so many strong, willing hands ready to do all the good they can, in all the ways they can, as are represented in our M. G. R. circle. I was especially interested in the photographs which have appeared to brighten our column, and wish others would follow the example of these who have given us an opportunity to see their faces—or a representation of them. Especially would we like to have the pictures of those who have written our serial story.

"A Westerner's" description of her home and its environment, was beautiful. I almost wish I could experience that pleasant weather some of these nights when the mercury is creeping down below zero, here in the West Virginia hills. But if we have not the orange grove and follves hanging thick and ripe upon the trees," we still have many things to love and admire.

In the successive seasons there is none that is not filled with beauty. From the coming of the earliest flowers and birds of spring; the sweet roses of summer, the bounteous harvest of autumn, the falling nuts, and the joyous sports of winter, with its snow and ice; its Christmas festivities—in every season there is that which makes the heart glow with pleasure and pride in our homes.

"Thelma," Pa.:—Good morning; I just ran in for a moment to greet you, but to thank our "Buckeye Schoolma'am" for giving us the pleasure of seeing her photographs. I have cut it our of the paper, and pasted it in my M. G. R. album, and hope to have others to place with it.

"Sunflower Kid," you have my sympathy, up there "on the shelf," for I have been similarly placed.

I congratulate all of the young authors on their excellent work, but my favorites were the stories told by "Oregon Bach" and "Illi Nois." I agree with the author of "Laddie," that a girl should never marry a man who drinks alcoholic liquors, be it ever so moderately.

"Pansy," accept my best wishes, and do not allow Mr. "Pansy" to so engross your attention and time that you cannot come sometimes to visit your M. G. R. friends.

"Missie," O.—One thing and another, and, in fact, several others—have prevented me from doing my whole duty as a member of the M. G. R. this winter, but as there have been so many who have written, I think it has been no loss to the column that I have kept silent. I only come today to make a suggestion, or to ask a favor. Will not the writers of the Serial story, and those who have sent us the other special articles, send their photographs that we may place them with their "chapters?" I have an idea that we shall then, each of us, have a very interesting scrap book—one that we shall prize very highly. Some of these pictures have been given in days gone by—"New England Girl's," for instance, but, like her stories and letters, the picture will bear a second appearance.

What say you, "distinguished M. G. R.'s? Will you grant the petition of your admiring friend, "Missie?"

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Banner Puzzlers

For February.

New York—Hawkeye. Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a native of the West Indies, born in 1757, and entered college in New York at the age of 16. One year later he distinguished himself as an orator, and was recognized as a leader of the Revolutionists. He began his career as a soldier when he was 19 years old. As Washington's secretary he wrote many valuable military papers. As Secretary of the Treasury he was the author of the most famous state papers which have ever been written in our country. He fell in a duel in 1804.

METTA.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

I am composed of eight words of five letters each. My first is an emblem of might and courage; my second is the primogenitor of Nabal; my third is "The Book;" my fourth is a descendant of Ishmael; my fifth is a part of Syracuse containing the temple of fortune; my sixth (spelled backward) is a Benjamite in the time of Saul; my seventh signifies brightness; my eighth was the disturber of Israel. My primals name the summer residence Cyrus the Great, and my finals that of a memorial stone set up by Samuel.

W. P. E.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A marksman, resting his rifle on the top of a fence at one corner of a square acre of ground, fired at a bird perched vertically over the opposite corner at a height equal to the side of the square, plus the height of the fence. How far from the muzzle of the gun to the bird?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

4.—DIAMOND.

```
      x
     x x
    x x x
   x x x x
  x x x x x
   x x x x
    x x x
     x
```

1.—Signifies one thousand.
2.—Turf.
3.—The evil one.
4.—Inducements; objects.
5.—A boy's name.
6.—A boy's nickname.
7.—Stands for South.

R. S. WALKER.

Who can tell us what a "Rose Noble" is or was?

DODE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"There are times in the history of men and nations, when they stand so near the veil that separates mortals from immortals, time from eternity, and men from their God, that they can almost hear the breathings and feel the pulsations of the heart of the Infinite."

HAWKEYE.

Answers to Puzzles of March 12.

1.—Jean Paul Marat.
2.—Words forming diamond acrostic: A, Ziz, agate, Zaanaim, Achsa, red, A. From 1 to 2, Zaza; from 2 to 1, Azar; 2 to 3, Azem; 4 to 3, Adam; 1 to 4, Zara.
3.—34.641+ ft. (See Chat.)
4.—"The heighths by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."
5.—The Tuscaroras being subdued, abandoned the old hunting grounds in North Carolina, and emigrated northward, becoming the sixth nation in the league of the Iroquois.
6.—Holmes wrote:
"One kindly deed may turn
The fountain of thy soul
To love's sweet day-star, that shall ever
Thee burn,
Long as its currents roll."

Chat.

The solution sent by Mr. Faul to his problem answered today is this:

"The line from the eye at right angles to the tree divides the problem into two right angled triangles, and since an angle of the lower triangle is 45 degrees, the triangle is isosceles and since its hypothenuse is 28.2842? ft. the other sides are each 20 ft. Hence, the lower part of the tree is 20 ft. As an angle of the upper triangle is 60 degrees, this triangle is equal to half an equilateral triangle in which the straight line from the eye to the tree is equal to ½ a side. Hence the hypothenuse equals 40 ft., and the altitude (upper part of tree) equals 34.641+ ft. Adding the lower 20 ft. makes the height of tree 54.641+ ft.

The following named pupils were present at the Cademy this morning: Hugh Acker, Dorr Cooper, J. H. Floyd, W. P. E., Herman Culver, J. E. Moorhead and W. H. Newcombe.

"Homer," all subscribers to The Blade are welcome in the Cademy, but the Schoolmistress must again remind her pupils that answers to puzzles must always be sent if the work is to be published.

J. H. Floyd, try the patience of the "Schoolmarm" as often as you like.

Painkiller CURES CRAMPS COLIC

A VALUABLE WORK.

The Lower's World, a new work by Alice B. Stockham, M. D., author of several excellent books especially helpful to women, is supplemented by a second one, A Wheel of Life, which completes the meaning of the first. The purpose of the volume is to elevate the relation of the sexes by teaching both men and women a higher conception of the creative functions, and how to attain their perfect control through a perfected manhood and womanhood. The author, in speaking of her purpose, says:

The Lover's World teaches that man is a living spiritual being, a soul which he may, if he will, train into effectiveness. It becomes through knowledge, dominant over every function, and man as creator controls his creations. In the union of love and wisdom, faculties are no more perverted, but consecrated to fullest use. * * * Intellect, emotions and passions are trained into service. Strength supplants weakness; knowledge, ignorance, and spiritual consciousness is awakened. The heart life, the real live, becomes manifest in thought, word and deed.

In the first chapter is discussed the affirmation of. Love is Law. "Love," writes the author, "is the supreme power of the universe. It is the attracting and impelling force that holds stars and constellations in orderly relation. Through love atom is held to atom to produce stone and sparkling gem; through love, in its dual expression, plant and animal life are perpetuated."

Following this comes a careful analysis of the different kinds of love, from Kogubic love, which she calls the natural, inherent, self-acting force that governs and guides all things in the universe, through self-love and romantic love to that which leads to the most sacred of all the relations of life. She treats this subject "with clean hands and a pure heart," but without reserve, speaking truths plainly, but in a way not to offend the most delicate. Some of her conclusions may fail to appeal to individuals, but they are all worth thinking of. She especially urges a better understanding by the young of the real meaning of their own nature of which they know nothing. She writes:

Even a thought of sex life has been considered immodest and unwomanly. Ignorance has been mistaken for innocence, and all knowledge of the creative functions has been withheld, while a woman's life has been a demonstration of the think not and do not philosophy. * * * We must know that life is a stream of love, and through conscious thought may be changed from pollution to a river of purity, and all its force and activity appropriated in a Godlike manner. What this knowledge is to man cannot be calculated. Woman it lifts from serfdom to royalty.

The work is in every sense of the word a most valuable one. It comes from the press of the Stockham Publishing Company, Chicago.

YOU CAN Wash Your Fat Away
WITH HOWARD OBESITY OINTMENT
Simple, Harmless and Inexpensive
EXTERNAL REMEDY
It removes fat from that part of the body to which it is applied—restoring the natural bloom of youth, leaving no wrinkles or flabbiness.
No nauseous drugs that ruin the stomach; no dieting; no change of habits whatever.
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THE HOWARD CO.,
Suite 22, No. 6 West 22d Street, New York.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Report of the Anthracite Commission Given Out.

Washington, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18 and is signed by all the members of the commission, who are Judge George Gray, of Delaware; Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts; Brigadier General John M. Wilson, of this city; Bishop John L. Spalding, of Illinois; Thomas H. Watkins, of Pennsylvania; Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa, and Edward Parker, of this city. The report is to be illustrated, and it will be accompanied by the testimony taken by the commission, but thus far only the report proper has

been printed. This alone covers eighty-seven pages of printed matter.

The commission recommends a general increase of wages, amounting in most instances to 10 per cent., some increase to time; the settlement of all disputes by arbitration; fixes a minimum wage and a sliding scale; provides against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners or the miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union and provides that the awards made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906. The commission dismissed to some extent the matter of recognition or non-recognition of the miners' union, but declined to make any award on this matter.

Following is the commission's own summary of the awards made:

First—That an increase of 10 per cent. over and above the rates paid in the month of April, 1902, be paid to all contract miners for cutting coal, yardage and other work for which standard rates or allowances existed at that time, from and after November 1, 1902, and during the life of this award. The amount of increase under the award due for work done between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903.

Second—That engineers who are employed in hoisting water shall have an increase of 10 per cent. on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award they shall have eight hour shifts, with the same pay which was effective in April, 1902, and where they are now working eight hour shifts, the eight hour shifts shall be continued and these engineers shall have an increase of 10 per cent. on the rates which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902.

Third—That firemen and other engineers and pumpmen, other than those employed in pumping water, who are employed in the mines and which are manned continuously, shall have an increase of 10 per cent. on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have an increase of 5 per cent. on the rates of wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902, and in addition they shall be relieved from duty on Sundays, without loss of pay, by a man provided by the employer to relieve them during the hours of that day's shift.

That firemen shall have an increase of 10 per cent. on their earnings between November, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have eight hour shifts, with the same wages per day, week or month as were paid in each position in April, 1902, all employers or company men, other than those for whom the commission makes special awards shall be paid an increase of 10 per cent. on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of this award, they shall be paid on the basis of a nine hour day, receiving therefor the same wages as were paid in April, 1902, for a ten hour day. Overtime in excess of nine hours in any day to be paid at a proportional rate per hour.

Third—During the life of this award the present methods of payment for coal mined shall be adhered to unless changed by mutual agreement. In all of the above awards it is provided that allowances like those made shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employes as may have died since November 1, 1902.

Fourth—Any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award, either as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of the employes and employed which cannot be settled or adjusted by consultation between the superintendent or manager of the mine or mines, and the miner or miners directly interested, or is of a scope too large to be so settled or adjusted, committee to be called a board of conciliation, to consist of six persons, appointed as hereinafter provided. That is to say, if there shall be a division of the whole shall be referred to a permanent joint region into three districts in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such district, one of said board of conciliation shall be appointed by each of said organizations and three other persons shall be appointed by the operators, the operators in each of said districts appointing one person.

The board of conciliation thus constituted shall take up and consider any question referred to it as aforesaid, hearing both parties to the controversy and such evidence as may be laid before it by either party; and any award made by a majority of such board of conciliation shall be final and binding on all parties. If, however, the said board is unable to decide any question submitted or point related thereto, that question or point shall be referred to an umpire, to be appointed, at the request of said board, by one of the circuit judges of the Third judicial circuit of the United States, whose decision shall be final and binding in the premises.

The membership of said board shall at all times be kept complete, either the operators or miners' organization having the right, at any time when a controversy is not pending to change their representation thereon.

At all hearings before said board the parties may be represented by such person or persons as they may respectively select.

No suspension of work shall take place, by lockout or strike, pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjustment.

Fifth—Whenever requested by a majority of the contract miners of any colliery, check weighmen or check docking bosses, or both, shall be employed. The wages of said check weighmen and check docking bosses shall be fixed, collected, and paid by the miners in such manner as the said miners shall by a majority vote elect, and when requested by a majority of said miners, the operators shall pay the wages fixed for check weighmen and check docking bosses out of deductions made proportionately from the earnings of the said miners, on such basis as the majority of said miners shall determine.

Sixth—Mine cars shall be distributed among miners, who are at work, as uniformally as possible, and there shall be no concerted effort on the part of the miners or mine workers of any colliery or collieries to limit the output of the mines or to detract from the quanity of the work performed, unless such limitation of output be in conformity to an agreement between the operator or operators and an organization representing a majority of said miners in his or their employ.

Seventh—In all cases where miners are paid by the car, the increase awarded to the contract miners is based upon the cars in use, the topping required, and the rates paid per car which were in force on April 1, 1902. Any increase in the size of car, or in the topping required, shall be accompanied by an appropriate increase in the rate paid per car.

Eighth—The following sliding scale of wages shall become effective April 1, 1903, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the awards of the commission.

The wages fixed in the awards shall be the basis of, and the minimum under the sliding scale:

For each increase of five cents in the average price of white ash coal of sizes above pea coal, sold at or near New York, between Perth Amboy and Edgewater, and reported to the bureau of anthracite coal statistics, above $4.50 per ton f. o. b., the employes shall have an increase of one per cent in their compensation, which shall continue until a change in the average of said coal works a reduction or an increase in said additional compensation hereunder; but the rate of compensation shall in no case be less than that fixed in the award. That is, when the price of said coal reaches $4.55 per ton, the compensation will be increased one per cent, to continue until the price falls below $4.50 per ton when the one per cent increase will cease or until the price reaches $4.60 per ton, when an additional one per cent will be added, and so on.

These average prices shall be computed monthly, by an accountant or commissioner, named by one of the circuit judges of the Third judicial circuit of the United States and paid by the coal operators, such compensation as the appointing judge may fix, which compensation shall be distributed among the operators in proportion to the tonnage of each mine.

In order that the basis may be laid for the successful working of the sliding scale, provided herein, it is also adjudged and awarded that all coal operating companies file at once with the United States commissioner of labor, a certified statement of the rates of compensation paid in each occupation known in their companies, as they existed April 1, 1903.

Ninth—No person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against, on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization and there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with, any employe who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

Tenth—All contract miners shall be required to furnish within a reasonable time before each pay day, a statement of the amount of money due from them to their laborers, and such sums shall be deducted from the amount due the contract miner, and paid directly to each laborer by the company. All employes, when paid, shall be furnished with an itemized statement of account.

Eleventh—The awards herein made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906, and any employe, or group of employes, violating any of the provisions thereof, shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employers; and, further, that the violation of any provision of these awards, either by employer or employes, shall not invalidate any of the provisions thereof.

The commission makes a number of recommendations, which may be summarized as follows:

The discontinuance of the system of employing "the coal and iron police," because this force is believed to have an irritating effect and a resort to the regularly constituted peace authorities in the case of necessity.

A stricter enforcement of the laws in relation to the employment of children.

That the state and federal governments should provide machinery for the making of a compulsory investigation of difficulties, similar to the investigation which this commission has made. The commission express the opinion that with a few modifications the federal act of October, 1888, authorizing a commission to settle controversies between railroad corporations and other common carriers could be made the basis of a law for arbitration in the anthracite coal mining business. The commission, however, take a decided position against compulsory arbitration. On this point they add a quite lengthy commentary, which closes in the following language:

"The chief benefit to be derived from the suggestion herein made lies in placing the real facts and the responsibility for such condition authoritatively before the people, that public opinion may crystallize and make its power felt. Could such a commission as that suggested have been brought into existence in June last, we believe that the coal famine might have been averted—certainly the suffering and deprivation might have been greatly mitigated."

These awards and recommendations constitute the closing part of the report. The earlier pages, and by long odds the larger portion of the report, are devoted to a review of the controversy which led to the President's action in appointing the commission and to the apointments itself and to the proceedings of the commission during its existence. They review, in a general way, the production of anthracite coal, refer to the small area of country in which it is produced, and dwell at some length on the market conditions and the prices of coal.

They also refer to the hazardous nature of anthracite coal mining, and give an estimate of the losses occasioned by the strike. These losses they estimate as follows: To the mine owners, $46,100,000; to the mine employes in wages, $25,000,000; to the transportation companies, $28,000,000. The commission says that in making their investigation they have done whatever it was practicable to do to acquaint themselves with the conditions which brought about the strike, and they make the following summary of their work:

They have gone through mines and inspected the various conditions which the production of anthracite coal involves; they have also visited the breakers, the engine houses and pumping stations; they have examined the machinery by which the mines are protected from water and foul air; they have talked with the miners at their work and in their homes, and they have given attention to the economic, domestic, scholastic and religious phases of their lives; they have listened and directed the examination and cross-examination of 559 witnesses; they have given free scope to the counsel who represented the operators, the non-union men, and the miners, and they have devoted an entire week to hearing their arguments.

The commissioners also say that while there have been differences of opinion among themselves, there never has been a time during the five months of the existence of the commission when there was an unpleasant word spoken among them, "or any indication whatever of thought or desire of aught save truth and justice."

GERMAN FARMERS COMING

Berlin, March 18.—Following the example set by the Alfred Moseley commission of English workingmen sent to the United States to study the methods of American workmen, a party of forty German agriculturists, is to visit the United States to study agricultural conditions. The party left Germany on the steamship Patricia, today. From New York the agriculturists will go to Baltimore, where they will visit the oyster beds and canneries in that city. Washington will be next visited. The cattle and tobacco industries of Kentucky will receive attention. St. Louis will follow, and from there Omaha will be the point of destination. A visit of inspection will be paid to the cattle farms of the Standard Oil company at Ames, Ia., and then will come the beet farms and beet sugar refineries of Nebraska. By way of Denver the party will travel to Utah, California, as far as Los Angeles, and also to Oregon and Washington. On the return trip to the east the party will pass through North Dakota, Minnesota, and thence to Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, and, by way of Niagara Falls, back to New York.

The German government, as well as the agricultural societies, is very much interested in the party's trip to America and the agricultural department of the government will receive and make public full reports of the observations of the tourists. In addition, it has been arranged that the agriculturists shall be accompanied throughout their trip by Dr. Gerber, the agricultural expert of the German embassy in Washington.

UTILIZES WASTE HEAT.

Berlin, March 18.—Among the new machines for conserving energy that Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, of the United States revenue cutter service, has found for the St. Louis exposition is one to catch the heat units flying out of a factory chimney. This appliance, in a plant at Dusseldorf, now yields 2,100 horse power.

Another device to economize the force can be attached to a steam engine and increase its power one-third without increased fuel consumption.

Lieut. Carden, who has been searching Europe for eight months for useful machines invented since the Paris exposition, has arranged to send over about twenty other novelties, including the process for making smokeless briquettes which has been adopted by the British admiralty, and also a German briquette machine to utilize coal waste.

Santos-Dumont's Balloon.

Paris March 23.—Extending from the Rue Longchamps to the Seine, at Neuilt, is M. Santos-Dumont's new balloon ground of 12,000 square meters. It faces the ground of the fashionable club of the Isle Des Petteaux.

Thirty-five fir masts are to be part of the frame work of the big balloon shed which will have four partitions. The two central aisles will be reserved for big airships, the narrower ones for the storage and repairing of the various "Santos-Dumonts."

M. Santos-Dumont said that the big balloon which he intends building here, the "Santos-Dumont X." will be of 2,000 cubic meters and the basket will carry at least ten persons.

CASTRO RESIGNED,

But the Venezuelan Congress Refused to Accept.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 23.—The British cruiser Pallas has seized the Venezuelan warship Restaurador on the ground that she is a pirate.

The case against the Restaurador is, that soon after she was handed over to the Venezuelan authorities by the German commodore, she began again acts of conspiracy and robbery on the high seas. It is charged that she seized the cargoes of vessels and then dismantled and abandoned the craft.

A Port of Spain newspapers says, editorially, of the Restaurador's course: "Such piratical acts prove the unwisdom of generosity of the allied powers." The paper expresses the hope that retributive justice will be swifter and more effective than on the first occasion.

The Restaurador was formerly the American yacht Atlanta. She was built for Jay Gould.

Caracas, March 23.—The Venezuelan congress, by unanimous vote, declined to accept President Castro's resignation and passed a resolution requesting him to reconsider his decision.

A delegation was appointed which called at Miraflores palace and transmitted the resolution to President Castro. President Castro, in reply, declined to change his mind, but after being urged by his friends, he offered to present another message to congress, which will meet Thursday to suggest a solution to the situation.

President Castro pointed out that the sovereignty of the nation had been safeguarded and said:

"I now deliver my abdication in order that you may proceed legally to call on him who should take my place, so that there may remain to no Venezuelan the slightest pretext for hostility to his country or for connivance with foreigners. With head uplifted and with a tranquil conscience I return to the efforts of toil with honor and dignity. All the energies and possibilities of my life are at your service should it become necessary to defend our country against the attacks of foreigners."

It is more than probable that Castro's resignation is merely a form of legalizing a situation which has actuallly prevailed for some time, during which Vincente Gomez, a rough character from the Andes district and second vice-president, has, in all matters of routine, acted as president pro tem. Castro likes time for diversion, and likes to hold himself in reserve, the mysterious power being the screen. His idea is undoubtedly to be the supreme chief, the dictator, with Don Vincente Gomez of whose devotion he feels sure—and with reason—as the first puppet.

It is likely, however, that at last Castro has lost courage. With three-quarters of the country in the possession of the Matos revolutionists, and most of the leading citizens working openly or secretly against him, the only wonder is that he has not resigned before.

Although chosen by Castro himself, it is certain that, if left to our devices and told to choose a president, the members of the senate and the house would undoubtedly select either Matos or Hernandez, the latter known as "El Mocho," as chief magistrate. Hernandez is adored by the peon class and seems to be an honest man. Matos has great intelligence, and is a financier of proved reputation. Neither is an able military chief, and in the unsettled conditions prevailing their administration would not be likely to prove of any permanence.

WRIGHT, THE SWINDLER.

London, March 19.—The case of Whitaker Wright, the company promoter of this city, who is under arrest in New York city, came up in the Guild hall police court today, this being the day the summons obtained against him

WHITAKER WRIGHT.

was returnable. Formal notification was given the court of Wright's arrest in New York city and of the government's application for his extradition. In the summons, John Flower, chairman of the shareholders' committee of the London & Globe Finance Corporation, described as the "informant," charged Wright with "publishing a false balance sheet."

SIERRA LOSING GROUND.

Panama, March 19.—According to advices received here from Honduras via San Salvador, the forces of General Bonilla, the President-elect of Honduras, who is fighting against General Sierra, the retiring President, who refused to hand over the post to Bonilla, have captured the town of Santa Barbara, while his generals, Miguel and Dawilla, with 1,200 men, and Generals Carlos and Alvarado, with 2,000 men, are now threatening Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

General Sierra is evidently in a desperate situation, as he has sent his wife to Nicaragua by land, after she had made several ineffectual attempts to break through Gen. Bonilla's lines and reach the coast. Generals Villela and Valleres, who were supporting General Sierra, have been tried by court martial and shot by the latter's orders, because they did not fulfill his instructions, and thus brought about his defeat at Aceituno several days ago.

TO FIGHT MINERS.

San Francisco, March 19.—At a meeting of seventy mine owners of California, held in this city, the relations between the mine workers and themselves were fully discussed. The owners formed a temporary organization, arranged for future meetings and pledged a fund sufficient to carry on a fight against the Western Miners' Association for a long period if necessary. State Senator Voorhies acted as chairman, Edward Benjamin as secretary and J. F. Parsons as treasurer. Chairman Voorhies referred to the recent action of the Western Miners' Association at Keswick and the present troubules which exist at Hayden Hill. Pledges of contributions to a fund to combat the demands of the employes, amounting to more than $300,000, were made.

A committee was appointed to select a name for the new body and to formulate a constitution. When this committee completes its work a call will be issued for a convention of all mine owners in California at the earliest possible day.

OHIO'S MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM McKINLEY.

THE McKINLEY MEMORIAL

Columbus, March 21.—It is now thoroughly established that the state of Ohio, acting in connection with the citizens of Columbus, will erect at the state capital a fitting memorial to William McKinley. By subscribing $25,000 to the fund for the memorial the people of Columbus made available an equal amount appropriated by the state for the purpose. The sum of $50,000, therefore, will be expended.

This beautiful tribute to the memory of the dead President will be the joint work of Herman A. MacNeil, the famous New York sculptor, and Austin W. Lord, of New York, one of the most eminent of American architects. The memorial will stand in the center of the state house grounds on the east side of High street and will make an imposing entrance to the present historic building. It will have a frontage of ninety feet and a depth of forty-eight feet and will be done in rough pink and grey granite with the figure in bronze. The statue will present McKinley in his most familiar attitude. The idea is, not to place him on a high shaft far above the heads of the people, but as he was eminently a man of the people the design will place him among them in a typical attitude representing the pose he assumed when making his last speech at Buffalo. The bronze statue will be eight and a half feet in height and will stand on a pedestal ten feet high and fourteen feet broad, carved from a single granite block. Head erect, his left hand in his pocket and a manuscript in his right, he will appear as when making his last plea for the nation's safety and honor just prior to his assassination. The figure will show the President in Prince Albert coat and the whole pose will be eminently characteristic of the man. Just beneath the statue will be this inscription: "Erected by the State of Ohio and the Citizens of Columbus." Beneath this inscription on the base, three feet high, an eagle with huge wings spread and hovering over the coat of arms of Columbus and Ohio, will signify that McKinley was the son of the city state and nation. On either side of the coat of arms will be inscribed an extract from his Buffalo speech on "Peace and Prosperity."

The pedestal and statue will stand about forty feet to the rear of the present central High street entrance to the state house grounds. Two Roman seats, semicircular in form and carved from the same rock, will terminate in a pedestal at the two ends, surmounted by two bronze allegorical groups, each eight feet high, typical of peace and prosperity. A child and a woman will stand in each group looking toward the figure of the President. The inner semi-circle, or motif constructed on a raised platform with four short steps formed by the pedestal and Roman seats, will be thirty-six feet deep. The floor will be laid with stone blocks. It is the motif that gives originality to the design, summing up little groups of Roman women with harps, reclined upon the seats. The motif will be surrounded by a semi-circular balustrade three feet high, extending to the rear fifty feet and terminating with two corner posts or pedestals surmounted with two globes bearing the names respectively of "Peace" and "Prosperity." The balustrades and Roman seats will form a walk on either side of the stylobate sixteen feet wide, uniting with the main walk, ninety feet wide in front. It took six months to perfect the design which has now been approved by the commitee. The work will begin in the near future, but the construction will require not less than two years.

From the artistic nature of the design, the quality of material used and the admirable conception of the statue as a characteristic piece of work, it is entirely safe to say that the memorial will be one in which all of the people of Ohio will have reason to take a just and lasting pride.

WRECK OF MAINE.

Cuban Government Will Not Let Spain Raise the Hulk.

Havana, March 19.—The Cuban republic will not give the Spanish government the contract to remove the wreck of the old Maine from the harbor of Havana. President Palma, after a conference with United States Minister Squiers, caused this information to be transmitted through the proper channels to Spain's consul general and diplomatic agent.

The initiative taken by Spanish Minister Abarzuza seeking an appropriation from the Madrid cortez to enable the crown to bid upon the work and undertake the extraction of the wreck, while it may be appreciated by those Spaniards innocent of the charge of complicity in the destruction of the old Maine, cannot but be regarded in Cuban government circles as inopportune and premature and calculated to revive a question which could have undesirable results.

The president and cabinet are indisposed to lend encouragement to such a proposition, which would contribute to the weakening of their present good relations with one or the other of the governments most interested in the outcome of the effort which the Spanish minister would have the government of Cuba authorize that of Madrid to undertake.

MRS. MAYBRICK FREE NEXT YEAR

London, March 23.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who was convicted at Liverpool in 1889 on the charge of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, at Aigburts, by arsenic, and whose sentence of death was commuted to penal servitude for life, will be released in 1904. The announcement comes from the home office, which now authorizes her Washington lawyers to use the fact of her release next year as a reason for securing the posponement of the trial of the lawsuits bearing on the prisoner's interest in land in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia until she is able to personally testify.

Those who are in a position to know say that Home Secretary Akers-Douglas has shown great courtesy in connection with the suits now pending in America, that the decision to release Mrs. Maybrick was entirely due to efforts on this side of the Atlantic and that Ambassador Herbert has never been called upon to act in this matter.

A BURNING ENGINE.

New York, March 20.—With cab and tender ablaze and engineer and fireman huddled on the platform of the car behind, with the flames sweeping toward them, the Washington express, due at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania, at 9:17 last night, raced like a comet for miles through the night, the throttle wide open.

The express left Washington at 3:15 p. m., arriving at New Brunswick ten minutes late, 8:38 p. m. Conductor J. H. Mooney, of Philadelphia, ordered the engineer to make up the time.

Fireman Searles' side of the cab caught fire from the back draught of the fire-box after leaving Netuchen. In response to his shouts Engineer Lyons went to his aid, but before the engineer could regain hold of the lever to shut off the power the cab was a roaring furnace.

The men fled to the tender, but were pursued by the fire in the coal box. Then they retired to the platform of the first car.

Lyons fought his way back to the engine, which was running at terrific speed, and managed to reach the whistle cord. The blazing locomotive was then rushing through the Rahway yards.

The shrieking of the whistle alarmed the passengers. One of them, H. Shearman Lewis, of New Brunswick, grabbed the emergency brake rope and stopped the train.

The passengers had been stampeded. With a rush they had made for the doors to get to the rear, but were stopped by prompt work of the crew.

The woodwork of the cab was destroyed. Another engine was hitched on, and the train reached Jersey City an hour late.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

Philadelphia, March 20.—The jury of award in the McKinley memorial competition have reported to the executive committee of the art club the result of their labors in selecting from among the 39 models submitted, the five, in their judgment, most deserving of the $500 prizes offered to contestants. The memorial is to be in the form of a statue of the late President McKinley, and will be erected in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, at a cost of $50,000.

The jury's selection was as follows: Charles Lopez, sculptor, and Albert Ross, architect, New York; C. Howard Walker and George B. Howe, architects, Boston; H. A. MacNeil, sculptor and Lord & Hewlett, architects, Chicago; H. N. Hatzen, sculptor and architect, and Isidore Konti, sculptor, and Lewis P. Hobart, architect, New York.

COLLISION IN FOG.

Two Great Steamers Came Together on Long Island Sound.

New London, Conn., March 20.—In the fog which descended upon the waters of Long Island Sound, last night, the big Fall River passenger steamer Plymouth, from New York for Fall River, with 500 passengers and a crew of 200 men, was run down while passing through the Race, by the freight steamer City of Taunton, of the same line, bound from New York. A full hundred feet of the starboard side of the vessel was smashed in as if it had been paper, the staterooms of the second cabin were entirely cut away, while down in the hold, members of the crew who were asleep in the steprage, were drowned by the torrent of water that poured in through the great gap made by the bow of the freighter. Although greatly terrified, the people aboard the stricken ship exercised great self control, and there was no panic.

The collision occurred after the vessel had cleared her way up the sound through a fog, until she reached a point close east of Gull Island. The City of Taunton drove up out of the fog, and when she was sighted by the officers of the Plymouth, was too close to avoid the collision. There was a quick exchange of signals and then the crash. The bow of the City of Taunton penetrated ten feet into the hull of the Plymouth, and as she backed away she raked the upper works of the passenger vessel, tearing out the second cabin and ripping the staterooms to pieces. Water poured into the hold and drowned the men in their bunks.

The Plymouth was immediately headed for this city. It was thought at one time that the ship's company would have to take to the boats, but the closing of the collision bulkheads prevented the water from gaining, and the vessel made the harbor and wharf unassisted.

As the Plymouth was being made fast to the wharf there was seen to be a hole ten feet square in her hull on the starboard side about 25 feet from her bow, while for a hundred feet her joiner work had been carried away, including the entire second cabin and seven staterooms on the saloon deck.

The City of Taunton made this port at 5:45 this morning with her bows stove in and her pumps working. Her bulkhead saved her from sinking.

Soon after their arrival here the work of removing the cargoes from both vessels was begun. Special trains were made up for Boston for the passengers who desired or were able to continue their journey.

The appearance of both vessels shows with what immense force they came together. Torn and twisted pieces of iron and the entire bow torn out is the sight presented by the City of Taunton while on the Plymouth the state of chaotic confusion of mattresses, bedding, garments, furniture and panelings together with twisted bars of iron give evidence that the vessels had not responded to their machinery much before they came together.

TO CROSS NIAGARA.

New York, March 23.—To win a wager of $200, Otto Peterson, an athlete of Brooklyn, proposes to outdo Blondin and cross Niagara Falls clinging with his teeth to a strap attached to a small roller with a three-quarter inch wire with another man sitting on a chair strapped to his back. The entire weight on his teeth will be about 200 pounds.

The wire is to be stretched directly over the main fall. The journey will be about one thousand feet, which Petersen expects to traverse in from five to seven minutes. He plans to perform the feat within the next two weeks and declares it will be easy.

Peterson asserts that he can hang by his teeth for half an hour and can lift a 700-pound weight in the same way. His partner's safety will be provided for by additional ropes stretched directly beneath him.

Major Perry Dead.

Bristol, R. I., March 23.—Major Raymond H. Perry, a lineal descendant of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of Lake Erie fame, is dead here, aged 67 years. Major Perry served with distinction with General Burnside in the civil war and was noted for his courage and devotion to duty.

He served as United States consul at Santo Domingo under General Grant. In 1887 he was shot and, as was supposed, killed. His friends in the north were notified and his body prepared for shipment north. Before the train started he recovered consciousness. He leaves four brothers and one daughter.

Hydrophobia Scare.

Kenosha, Wis., March 21.—On account of a threatened hydrophobia epidemic Mayor Pfennig has ordered the police to kill all dogs running at large. A dog supposed to have rabies bit twelve people and scores of dogs are supposed to have been bitten. The dog was afterward killed by an officer and will be examined to see whether it was affected with hydrophobia. Yesterday Mabel Johnson, aged 3 years, was bitten while walking from a neighbor's house.

HANNA WON'T RUN.

Will Not Put Himself Up in Opposition to Roosevelt.

Washington, March 23.—Presidential politics is holding the centre of the stage in Washington since the adjournment of Congress. The big financial interests which contribute heavily to the Republican campaign funds are renewing their efforts to induce Mark Hanna to enter the race against Roosevelt for the presidency, but without the slightest show of success, writes the correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle to his paper. Hanna is growing old and is not in good health and he has made it plain within the last few weeks that he does not intend to be inveigled into the race. There is quite a general feeling that, aside from Hanna, the most logical man to rally the anti-Roosevelt forces is Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana.

Senator Fairbanks is engaged in no movement looking to capturing the presidential nomination. He is occupying the role of an interested and probably receptive onlooker. The talk that he has a literary bureau in operation and that he has invested in a chain of southern newspapers is without foundation. Heretofore the Indiana senator has always taken time by the forelock in his political battles and his friends say that if he intended to become a candidate against Roosevelt he would now be engaged in organization and clever work. The fact that he is doing nothing of this sort leads to the impression that when the time comes he will not be a candidate.

The signs at present point to the renomination of President Roosevelt, probably by acclamation. Notwithstanding the serious opposition which has been cropping out for over a year in various sections of the country he still wields a mighty force because of his position and of the patronage at his disposal and unless he makes some radical and unforeseen mistakes he will be chosen as the party's standard-bearer.

An analysis of the conditions existing in various sections of the country as affecting the presidential outlook may be of interest. The spots of Roosevelt's disaffection are chiefly in the south.

AN EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Altoona, Pa., March 21.—The coal miners of the second bituminous district have at last gained a concession from the operators for which they have been fighting for the last five years, namely, an eight hour day. A scale on the basis of an eight hour day was signed by representatives of the miners and operators last evening. The miners, however, were obliged to relinquish the 12½ and 14 per cent. increase respectively for pick and machine mining called for by the national agreement made at Indianapolis and which the operators were willing to grant on a nine hour basis. An increase of 10 per cent. is granted for pick mining and an increase of 12 per cent. for machine mining. The signing of the scale brought the meeting of the miners and operators to an end.

THE SULTAN'S DELAY.

London, March 19.—The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Constantinople, in a dispatch dated March 14, states that United States Minister Leishman is still vainly waiting for an audience of the sultan to deliver President Roosevelt's autograph letter on the American claims regarding the missionary schools in Armenia, and other matters. In response to Minister Leishman's pressing demand, Tewfik Pacha, the foreign minister, promised that the sultan would receive the minister after the celebration of Bairam, but the festival passed and Mr. Leishman is becoming exasperated. It would not be surprising, adds the correspondent, should the sultan continue the delay, if American warships were ordered to Turkish waters.

CHINESE FOR TRANSVAAL.

London, March 19.—Commissioners Skinner and Noyes, who have been appointed to proceed to China to investigate Chinese labor with the view of its employment in the mines at Johannesburg, Transvaal, and who started from the latter place in February, have arrived in London. They will sail on March 27 for New York on their way to California, where they will inquire into the methods of employing Chinese in that state.

Death From Glanders.

New York, March 21.—An autopsy performed at the Bellevue morgue on the body of Benjamin Hilson revealed the fact that he died of glanders. Dr. Weston performed the autopsy in the presence of twenty physicians and surgeons from Cornell and Bellevue medical colleges. He said the case was the first he had ever encountered, as the disease is only characteristic of horses. Hilson contracted it attending a horse that was ill with glanders. It is supposed the poison was communicated through a cut in his hand.

Three years ago a farmer and his son died in Fitchburg, Mass., of glanders contracted from their horses. Their cases were said to be the first on record in the United States.

NEVER TOO LATE

To Try A Good Thing.

I am fifty-two years old and for forty years of that time I have been a chronic catarrh sufferer, says Mr. James Gleshing, of Allegheny City; with every change of weather my head and throat would be stuffed up with catarrhal mucus.

I could not breathe naturally through the nostrils for months together and much of the time I suffered from catarrh of the stomach. Finally my hearing began to fail and I realized something must be done.

I tried inhalers and sprays and salves which gave me temporary relief and my physician advised me to spray or douche with Peroxide of Hydrogen. But the catarrh would speedily return in a few days and I became thoroughly discouraged.

I had always been prejudiced against patent medicine, but as everything else had failed I felt justified in at least making a trial.

Our good old family physician, Dr. Ramsdell, laughed at me a little, but said if I was determined to try patent medicines, he would advise me to begin with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, because he knew what they contained and he had heard of several remarkable cures resulting from their use, and furthermore that they were perfectly safe, containing no cocaine or opiates.

The next day I bought a fifty-cent box at a drug store, carried it in my pocket, and four or times a day I would take a tablet; in less than a week I felt a marked improvement, which continued, until at this time I am entirely free from any trace of catarrh.

My head is clear, my throat free from irritation, my hearing is as good as it ever was and I feel that I cannot say enough in praise of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets contain extract of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and other valuable antiseptics combined in pleasant tablet form, and it is safe to say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are far superior in convenience, safety and effectiveness to the antiquated treatment by inhalers, sprays and douches.

They are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada.

NEW IRISH BILL.

It Will Provide Modified Home Rule for Ireland.

London, March 21.—The announcement that the government contemplates bringing in a bill providing a modified form of home rule for Ireland complicates the political situation which already presents an extraordinary muddle. No measure of home rule can be brought before parliament this year and the Irish secretary, Mr. Wyndham, is quite likely to deny the serious existence of such a plan. Any denial, however, can be regarded as mere political evasion due to the government's desire not to arouse further opposition among its own supporters until the Irish land purchase bill is safely passed, which is not expected until September. The provisions of the latter measure are still kept absolutely secret and will not be revealed until March 25, when the bill will be brought in.

The Nationalist members of parliament and the Irish Unionists, including Lord Dunraven, continue hopeful that it will, or indeed that it must, contain proposals which will in some degree meet the demands of United Ireland.

Lord Dunraven, while declining to make any statement regarding the step the government has taken looking to a scheme for home rule and deprecating any announcement as likely to prejudice Irish interests, declared to a representative of the Associated Press that there was a widespread feeling among the Unionist landlords for an extended form of local government. They saw no reason why all the Irish parties should not work together towards that end and as they had done in the land question.

The Nationalist leaders refrain from making any comment and publicly make little of their now continuous support of Premier Balfour.

The rank and file, however, do not hesitate to point out that the government is now at their mercy, and that the ministry would twice have been defeated this session, thanks to the vigorous attacks of the fourth party and the large abstention of its nominal supporters from voting had the Nationalists voted, as they have done for years, with the opposition.

The alliance of the government with the Irish has caused intense indignation among many members of the Conservative party, who, however, so far have not publicly expressed their disapproval.

THE VENEZUELA MATTER.

Berlin, March 19.—In the reichstag today, during the discussion of the foreign office section of the budget, Baron Von Mertling referred to the Venezuelan affair. He said public opinion at first demanded action, since Germany's honor seemed engaged, but after action had been taken, apparently with success, public opinion changed and doubts arose as to whether it was necessary for Germany to risk so much. Chancellor Van Buelow replied, saying:

"The Venezuela matter was, from the very beginning, neither a question of territorial acquisition nor of glory for us, but of a settlement, through extraordinary means, of a business which had been complicated by the debtors' untrustworthiness, whereby, of course, the maintenance of our honor played a part. We were able to establish our claim only through common action with England and Italy. It was not merely a question of arranging the matter at hand, but of giving a warning which would serve for the future. The mere money standpoint must not control in such cases. We dare not submit to breaches of the law."

BIG SHIPS DON'T PAY.

London, March 23.—The transatlantic traveling public will be interested in learning that for the present at least the limit in the size of Atlantic liners has been reached. Possibly the question of dock accommodation has contributed largely to the new view, for with the existing facilities much of the natural economy of the very largest class of steamers is lost.

The decision of the International Mercantile Marine that, owing to the difficulty of working them in port, the Celtic is less remunerative than, say, the Cymric, is distinctly significant. There is, therefore, to be an unwilling reversion to the smaller steamers, and for the time being the leviathan fleet will not be added to and smaller vessels than either the Celtic or the Cedric are to be the limit.

It is difficult to say at this moment how things will go, but practically the limit in point of size, so far as the combine is concerned, is the new Arabic, of 15,800 tons. From 21,000 to 16,000 tons is a pretty severe drop. It conveys the impression that the combine is much less sanguine as to the future of the leviathans.

The Arabic, which will be ready, it is expected, to leave Belfast some time in May, will be watched closely by everybody interested in the Atlantic service.

Old Maps Found.

Montreal, Que., March 20.—Undersecretary of State Joseph Pope, who has been delving in the old archives of the Chateau de Ramezy, the former residence of the governors of Canada, for documents which might help the Canadian-Alaskan boundary commission has found two old atlases, published in 1823 and 1824. These, he claims, establish beyond a doubt that the Lynn canal, which the United States claim is in their territory, belongs to Canada. The books have been sent to London.

Killed in a Mine.

Springfield, Ill., March 23.—Six miners were killed and one injured by a gas explosion in a mine at Athens.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal

SPRING PURIFICATION

of the Skin and Blood Should Begin NOW

BLOOD HUMOURS, Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Baby Humours and every kind of Humour from Pimples to Scrofula, with Premature Loss of Hair, may now be speedily, permanently and economically cured by Cuticura Resolvent, greatest of Blood and Skin Purifiers, assisted by the external use of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap.

Thousands of the world's best people have found instant relief and speedy cure by the use of Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap in the most torturing and disfiguring of ITCHING, BURNING, and SCALY HUMOURS, ECZEMAS, RASHES, ITCHINGS and INFLAMMATIONS.

Thousands of Tired, Fretted Mothers, of Skin-Tortured and Disfigured Babies, of all ages and conditions, have certified to almost miraculous cures by the Cuticura Remedies when the best medical skill has failed to relieve, much less cure.

Cuticura Treatment is local and constitutional -- complete and perfect, pure, sweet and wholesome. Bathe the affected surfaces with Cuticura Soap and Hot Water to cleanse the skin of Crusts and Scales and Soften the Thickened Cuticle, dry without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely to allay Itching, Irritation, and Inflammation, and Soothe and Heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent to Cool and Cleanse the Blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity.

To those who have suffered long and hopelessly from Humours of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, and who have lost faith in doctors, medicines, and all things human, Cuticura Remedies appeal with a force hardly to be realized. Every hope, every expectation awakened by them has been more than fulfilled. More great cures of Simple, Scrofulous, and Hereditary Humours are daily made by them than by all other Blood and Skin Remedies combined, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the civilized world. PRICES: Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. per bottle (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60); Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box, and Cuticura Soap, 25c. per tablet. Send for the great work, "Humours of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, and How to Cure Them," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, with Illustrations, Testimonials and Directions in all languages, including Japanese and Chinese. British Depot, 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. French Depot, 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Australian Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

RATHBONE'S CHARGES

Officially Turned Down by Secretary of War Root.

Washington, March 23.—Secretary Root today took official action on the charges made by Estes G. Rathbone against Brigadier General Leonard Wood. He made an indorsement on the papers saying that no answer to the charges was required from General Wood and no action will be taken thereon; that it was known to the secretary of war that the charges in every respect were without just foundation. The secretary refers to the part taken by the military governor in the postoffice cases in which Rathbone was a defendant, saying that General Wood at every step had the approval of the secretary of war and exercised only such control as was necessary as military governor. He refers to the game of Jai Alai and declares that the gift accepted by General Wood had no relation whatever to any official action of his, but was part of the expression of gratitude of the Cuban people toward the representative of the United States; to have refused the gift would have been discourteous and unjustifiable. The action of the customs officials in reference to the gift, the secretary says, was strictly in accordance with law and official propriety. The indorsement closes as follows:

"There is no foundation for the charges."

General Leonard A. Wood had placed in the hands of the secretary of war a voluntary statement regarding the charges filed against him by Major E. J. Rathbone, ex-director-general of Cuban posts. No official notice of Major Rathbone's charges had been taken by the secretary but General Wood on reading them asked and received permission to file at the department a statement setting forth his side of the case before his departure for service in the Philippines.

General Wood leaves Washington Wednesday afternoon for Boston whence he sails on Thursday for Manila. Pending the action of the secretary on his statement, General Wood refuses to comment on the charges, most of which he says have been presented before. In his statement to the secretary General Wood denies that he received any but "purely "personal" gifts while in Cuba. As to his attendance on the Jai Alai, a public institution at Havana at which the Spanish national game was played, General Wood calls attention to the fact that the Bishop of Havana was present at the dedication of the institution and conducted the service on that occasion. As governor-general of Cuba, it was his policy, he says, to establish and maintain cordial relations with the people of the island, including the Spaniards, who were the influential element. He felt, he says, that it was but an appreciation of Spanish institutions for him to recognize and patronize the Spanish national game, which corresponds closely to the American game of racquets, and he made it a point to attend the Jai Alai quite often in the evenings, being accompanied by some of his aides. The latter, he said, received professional instruction in the game. The institution, General Wood said, owned the drinking and betting privilege legally granted by the authorities and was attended in the evenings by from two to three thousand people. Last May on the Sunday before his departure, General Wood says, he was asked to receive a delegation of Spanish merchants who desired to present him a personal testimonial of their esteem. This proved to be a handsome silver service. General Tasker H. Bliss, then in charge of the customs service, General Wood says, admitted the right free of duty, first, because under the law no duty was collected on importations for officials and soldiers of the United States, and secondly, because the law provided also for the free importation of household goods and personal effects which were not to remain permanently in the island. As the customs house already had been closed that the governor general might make a complete return of the funds in the treasury at the hour of the American evacuation, General Bliss could not issue a bond for the admission of the gift but he personally examined it and authorized its free entry.

General Wood said last night to the Associated Press representative that he would leave with each member of the senate Cuban committee a copy of his statement to Secretary Root and that he was ready at any time to appear before that committee with a reply to any charge that might be made.

The Associated Press is authorized by General Wood to define his position briefly as follows:

General Wood is at any time ready and glad to appear before any congressional committee regarding any charges which may be brought against his record as governor-general of Cuba. He refuses, however, to indulge in a newspaper controversy under any circumstances.

It is well known here that the "Jai Alai" is a great gambling institution, the biggest game in Havana. The game is played in a court by professionals who are brought over from Spain. It is played like handball, except on a much larger scale. Seats are charged for at the rate of $2 for boxes down to twenty cents for back seats. There is a bar and a place for the gambling. The game is very exciting and the betting runs fast and fierce. Thousand dollar bets are frequent. The house gets 10 per cent for handling the money. Stock in the institution pays dividend at the rate of 300 per cent. General Wood was fond of playing the game and he became well acquainted with the directors, who are among the leading citizens of Havana.

Rathbone charged that General Wood received bribes from the managers for permission to continue the game in operation.

Philippine Revenues.

Washington, March 19.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department has prepared or publication a comparative statement showing the customs revenues in the Philippines archipelago for the calendar year of 1902 compared with previous years.

The statement shows that for the twelve months ending December 31, 1902, the customs receipts were $9,018,353; for the twelve months of 1901, $8,345,017; for 1900, $8,221,635, and for 1899, $4,573,302.

The figures represent the custom house receipts expressed in United States currency value.

SURIGAO IS RECAPTURED

Foreigners in the Town Found to Be Safe.

Manila, March 24.—The town of Surigao, in the northeastern part of the Island of Mindanao, which was captured Sunday by ladrones, was relieved today. The American officials and foreigners were found to be safe.

Eighty Ladrones, led by ten escaped convicted, participated in the attack on Surigao. They had twenty rifles and forty bolos and succeeded in surprising and rushing the constabulary barracks and stampeding the constabulary. Inspector Clark was killed at the first rush. The Ladrones captured eighty rifles.

The American officials, the women and the foreigners sought refuge in the government building, where Treasurer Kelley, a former Indian scout, assumed command. The defenders of the building were armed with shot guns and refused the summons of the Ladrones to surrender. They held out until the town was relieved today by a force of constabulary from Tacloban.

The Ladrones fled at the approach of the constabulary. Three companies of United States infantry will reach Surigao to morrow and then probably will start in pursuit of the Ladrones. The government forces operating in Albay province, Island of Luzon, have established a concentration zone, in the center of that province, 27 miles long and 10 miles wide, and have a series of detachments of troops following the various Ladrone bands.

HARLAN WILL RESIGN.

Washington, March 23.—The return of Attorney-General Harlan, of Porto Rico, and his announcement that he will resign, renews the rumor that Governor

Hunt, of Porto Rico, will also soon resign on account of ill-health. It is expected that after Governor Hunt's return President Roosevelt will appoint him to some high diplomatic or judicial place.

SPOONER'S BOOM.

Washington, March 18.—Senator Spooner's quiet boom for the Presidency was regarded with renewed interest when the latest edition of the Congressional Directory made its appearance. The directory contains sketches of the lives of members of Congress, written or approved by the members themselves. The sketch of Senator Spooner in the new directory contains important additions, made by the senator and also hitherto unknown history of the Republican party. The addition says:

"Was tendered by President McKinley in December, 1898, position in his cabinet as secretary of the interior, vice Cornelius N. Bliss, and declined it. Was tendered by President McKinley memberships of the United States and British joint high commission and declined it. Was tendered by President McKinley, January 3, 1901, position as attorney general, to take effect March 4, 1901, and declined it."

BIG CANAL SYNDICATE.

Washington, March 19.—It is understood that a gigantic syndicate is being formed for the purpose of bidding on the construction of the Panama canal under one contract. The Spooner act provides that the sum of $135,000,000 shall be expended in completing the canal. The syndicate that is being formed will offer a bid to construct the entire canal for that sum. The names of John R. McDonald of New York, as the moving genius, and of J. P. Morgan as the capitalist, are mentioned. A member of the old canal commission said that he had heard of no details further than that such a syndicate would be formed, and that Messrs. McDonald and Morgan would probably figure in the enterprise. The bidders on the work will have the benefit of the experience on such large enterprises as the New York subway and the Chicago drainage canal, and it is said will control a patent dredger which will so greatly economize the work as to render out of the question competition in bidding by persons who have not the benefit of these patents.

REQUEST TO PALMA.

Washington, March 20.—Acting Secretary of State Loomis and Mr. Quesada, the Cuban minister, after discussing the prospects of an exchange of ratifications of the Cuban treaty within the time limit, this morning, decided to cable President Palma requesting him to call the Cuban congress into extraordinary session immediately for this purpose as this body otherwise would not meet until April 7, seven days after the expiration of the legal time limit for the exchange of ratifications.

Veteran of Two Wars Dead.

Washington, March 21.—Colonel W. P. Wood, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, one of the last survivors of Walker's expedition in Nicaragua and for nearly half a century a prominent figure in Washington, died here, aged 84 years. Colonel Wood was one of the closest friends of Edwin M. Stanton during the civil war period. He was superintendent of the old capitol prison during the war and head of the secret service which supplied military information from the South.

NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

War Breaks Out and News Is Suppressed.

Panama, Colombia, March 24.—Advices received here today confirm the reports that a revolutionary outbreak has occurred in Nicaragua. Several departments of that republic are said to be affected but no definite news is obtainable here. Only government cables are allowed to leave Nicaragua.

British Colony for Canada.

London, March 21.—A party of British colonists, consisting of nearly 2,000 persons, sailed from Liverpool for St. John, N. B. Rev. J. M. Barr has the authority of the Dominion government to take out these emigrants, and foreigners will not be permitted to settle on the territory reserved for them at Saskatoon.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain. Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs. Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

SAN DOMINGO REBELS.

The Rule of President Vasquez Seems to Be Overthrown.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, March 24.—Quiet has been restored in this city by the warships in port.

The minister of war, Senor Pichardo, has surrendered to the revolutionists and the minister of posts and telegraphs, Senor Ouatillo, has joined the foreign minister, Senor Sanchez, in seeking refuge at the United States consulate.

The inhabitants of the villages around this city are joining in the revolutionary movement. No news is obtainable from the southern and northern parts of the island.

There was severe fighting yesterday at La Kega, but the result is not known.

If the north and south refuse to join in the revolutionary movement the situation may become more serious than it is.

Commerce is at a standstill and there is considerable anxiety as to the future.

A warship is going to San Pedró de Macoris, to the eastward of this city, in order to compel it to surrender.

The warship Presidente, which is off the northern coast of the island, is in the possession of President Vasquez.

President Was Expelled.

Paris, March 24.—The foreign office has received a dispatch from San Domingo, confirming yesterday's advices of the Associated Press, saying that two revolutionary generals have taken possession of that city and adding that President Vasquez has been expelled. The dispatch is brief, owing to the revolutionists having cut the wires, but the officials here construe it as meaning that President Vasquez's government has been overthrown.

No information has been received at the foreign office regarding the reported revolution in Nicaragua.

SENATE'S EXTRA SESSION ENDED

Washington, March 17.—The Senate today voted to ratify without change the treaty with Colombia for the construction of an isthmian canal. The vote was 73 in the affirmative to 5 in the negative. The day was given up almost entirely to general debate on the treaty, the speakers being Senators Morgan, Cullom, Daniel, Bacon, Teller, Bailey, Spooner, Hoar and others. The only party vote of the day was taken on the substitute for article 4, which was agreed upon by the Democratic caucus, and had reference to the acquisition of territory in Central and South America by the United States. This was voted down, 51 to 27. The Senate adjourned at 7 o'clock.

Washington, March 18.—The senate met at 11 o'clock and soon thereafter Mr. Money (Miss.), in accordance with notice previously given, spoke on the Indianola, Miss., postoffice case. At 1:17 o'clock the senate went into executive session and took up the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Mr. McHenry, of Louisiana, spoke in opposition to the measure. Mr. Newlands made a plea for the annexation of Cuba, and presented an amendment inviting the island to join the Union. Senators Spooner, Teller, Nelson, Cullom, Gorman, Bailey and Carmack spoke. A unanimous agreement to vote on the treaty at 3 o'clock tomorrow was reached.

Washington, March 19.—A resolution was agreed to authorizing the committee on forfeited lands to visit the Puyallup reservation to consider proposed bills relative to Alaska. At 11:08 the Senate went into executive session and took up the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Senators Foster (La.), Berry (Ark.) and Carmack (Tenn.) spoke in opposition. Senator Simmons (N. C.) spoke in favor of the treaty. All the committee amendments were adopted, including the Burton amendment for flour, corn and corn meal, but the last named was compromised so as to place these articles on the 30 per cent list. The Democrats offered a number of amendments, but they were voted down. The treaty was then ratified by a vote of 50 to 16. The President was notified of the action and at 5:14 p. m. the Senate adjourned sine die.

RIOT IN PORT OF SPAIN

Trouble and Bloodshed Ove Water Works Ordinance.

Kingstown, St. Vincent, March 24.—A serious riot occurred yesterday afternoon in Port of Spain, Trinidad, according to a dispatch received from that city. A mob attempted to burn the government buildings there and the police had to fire on the rioters, killing or wounding several of them. The British cruiser Pallas, at the time the dispatch left, was landing bluejackets. The rioting was due to the refusal on the part of the government to withdraw an ordinance concerning the new water works, to protest against which several public meetings had been held. A demonstration was made during the day's meeting of the legislative council and finally the mob stoned the government buildings and set fire to it. The riot act was read and the police fired on the mob. The city is in a state of great excitement.

Fourteen natives were killed and forty were wounded during yesterday's rioting. Quiet has been restored.

PRINCESS TRIED SUICIDE

Louise of Saxony Dangerously Ill From Attempt to Kill.

London, March 24.—The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, at Geneva, learns on reliable authority that the former Crown Princess of Saxony is lying seriously ill in her mother's chateau at Linden, on an island in Lake Constance, from the effect of an attempt to commit suicide by taking poison.

Resent King's Manifesto.

Vienna, March 24.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the former Crown Princess Louise will, in future bear the title of Princess Louise of Tuscany, with honors due a royal highness. Her father, as Grand Duke of Tuscany, has the prerogative of granting titles, and has conferred this one upon his daughter with the consent of the emperor.

It is said that the King of Saxony's manifesto caused an unpleasant sensation at the grand ducal court, and that a reply formally protesting against some expressions of it, has been drawn up, and is now on the way to Dresden.

The Allegemeine Zeitung announces that Princess Louise also is about to publish a reply to the manifesto.

Rev. A. A. Berle, in sermon at Union Park Congregational church, Chicago, declared American democracy breaking down in cities, and theory of popular self-government has failed to stand practical tests.

BLIND WRITER OF HYMNS

Author of "Rescue the Perishing" Is 83 Years Old.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 24.—Fanny Crosby, the popular blind hymn writer, was the recipient of an ovation today on the occasion of her eighty-third birthday. During the past half century Miss Crosby has been writing hymns and has turned out more than 5,000, many of which have attained wide popularity. Among the most widely known of her efforts are "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," "Rescue the Perishing," and "I Shall Know Him."

Miss Crosby remembers meeting Presidents Tyler and Van Buren, General Winfield Scott, Henry Clay and other famous men of long ago.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, March 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Only one distinctly unfavorable factor is reported in the business situation, and it exists more in the fear of what may happen than through anything that has actually occurred. Several strikes are in progress, but none that seriously hamper industry although many controversies are threatened and may interrupt trade unless agreements are speedily reached. Progress has been made in relieving traffic blockades, and deliveries are more prompt, yet railway facilities need much extension if they are to keep pace with the nation's growth. Jobbing trade is very large and the advancing season stimulates retail sales in many lines.

A careful canvass of building operations at the leading cities makes a fair comparison with last year, outside of Chicago, where special conditions caused exceptional activity in 1902. Returns are unanimous in disclosing a decrease compared with 1902, however, which was the banner year in this respect. High cost of material and wages of labor are undoubtedly retarding influences at the present time. Railway earnings thus far available for March show an increase of 14.6 per cent, over past year and 20.1 per cent, over 1901.

Prospects in the iron and steel industry are still conspicuously encouraging. Only two drawbacks of serious importance are seen—railway congestion and labor disputes. Quotations are fully held at Pittsburg, and a large purchase of Bessemer iron for delivery in the last half of the year is still under consideration.

Textile markets are only fairly active, the buying at first hands for home account being on a moderate scale and forward business indifferent, except in the case of a few specialties. Unquestionably the undertone of the cotton goods market is strong. Much better conditions prevail in the dress goods market, both as to staples and fancies. New England shoe shops report increased sales, western jobbers placing orders for August and September delivery. Leather is more active and tanners are not carrying surplus stocks. The market is in a healthy condition. Another general reduction is reported in domestic hides, but foreign dry hides average higher, despite larger receipts.

Failures this week numbered 220 in the United States, against 209 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 31 a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, March 24.—Close.—For several days past the European markets have steadfastly refused to recognize any break in the American markets and today's cables proved themselves no exception to the rule by coming strong. They gave the domestic markets a firm start and cash opened ¼c higher, May ¼@⅜c higher, and July ⅛c higher. The shorts created a demand at the start, but this was soon satisfied and a selling movement was inaugurated and continued throughout the session. Cash wheat lost all of its early gain, May declined to ½c under yesterday's close, but July held steady. The decrease in the world's available supply as given by Bradstreet amounts to only 368,000, somewhat lighter than expected. The weather map is typical of March and the bulls are trying hard to use it as a boosting factor. The temperatures are down to freezing in many places and the crop has practically no protection. Cash receipts were light today. The primary receipts were 336,000; last week, 453,000; last year, 441,000; shipments, 232,000; last week, 234,000; last year, 385,000. Fifteen loads of wheat were reported for export, but this was passed almost unnoticed. There was a slight rally just before the close and cash closed ¾c lower, May ⅝c lower and July unchanged. The trade was centered in the May option and was not very active.

The feature of the corn market was the strength of July. This option is now selling at a premium over May and if the big operators are to be believed it will continue to do so. The early firmness of wheat and good cables induced a steady opening in the coarse grain. May started ½c lower and July ⅛c higher. There was a little weakness in the May later in the session, but July held steady. The increase in the world's available supply is 249,000. Primary receipts were 484,000; last week, 766,000; last year, 407,000; shipments, 285,000; last week, 573,000; last year, 236,000. The close was weak for March and May, 1c down for the former and ⅝c off for the near option. July closed unchanged.

Oats opened unchanged in sympathy with the other grains, but soon eased off with the Chicago market when there was heavy selling with no support. May lost ¼c on the break. The world's visible supply showed a decrease of 118,000. The close was weak ¼c lower for March, 1⅜c off for May and unchanged for July.

The seed market was dull and steady. The opening was unchanged and March declined a little as the session progressed. Shipments were 1,135; last year, 1,640; receipts, 450; last year, 460. Estimated receipts of seed for Wednesday, 600 bags. The close was 2¢c off for cash and March and unchanged for April and October.

The following were the closing quotations on the various boards:

TOLEDO.

				Today March 23	
Wheat—	Open	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	73½	73¾	73	73	73¾
May	75	75	74¼	74⅜	74⅝
July	71⅞	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
Corn—					
March	....	....	....	42	43
May	42½	43	42	42	42⅝
July	43	....	....	42⅜	42⅝
Oats—					
March	....	....	....	34½	36
May	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	33½
July	30½	....	....	30½	30½
Clover Seed—					
March	$7.32½	$7.30	$7.27½	$7.30	$7.32½
April	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.06
Oct	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Cash	....	....	....	7.35	7.37½

Rye—No. 2, 52c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.60.
Alsike—Prime, $7.50.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	73	73¼	71⅞	73	73⅜
July	70¾	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	69⅞
Sept.	69¼	69	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
Corn—					
May	43⅜	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝	43⅛
July	43⅝	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
Sept.	43	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
Oats—					
May	33¼	33¼	31⅝	31⅝	33¼
July	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	30¼
Sept.	28⅝	28¼	28	28	28¼

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	77⅞	78	76⅞	77¼	77⅝
July	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75½	75⅝
Corn—					
May	50⅝	50⅝	49⅝	49¾	50⅝
July	49	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	49⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	67¾	67¾	66⅝	66⅞	67⅜
July	66¼	66¼	65	65⅜	66⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	70¼	72⅜
July	....	....	....	72¼	73

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	72⅜	73
July	....	....	....	72¼	72¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$18.00	$18.00	$17.80	$17.80	$18.02
July	17.12	17.20	17.10	17.10	17.15
Sept	16.55	16.95	16.82	16.85	17.00
Lard—					
May	10.15	10.12	10.00	10.00	10.12
July	9.80	9.82	9.72	9.77	9.87
Sept	9.80	9.82	9.72	9.75	9.85
Ribs—					
May	9.87	9.85	9.77	9.80	9.97
July	9.37	9.37	9.47	9.47	9.07
Sept	9.45	9.42	9.27	9.40	9.47

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 24.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5% per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487.25 for demand, and at 485.87½@484 for 60-day bills; posted rates, 484½@486@488; commercial bills, 483¼@483¾. Bar silver, 48¾c. Mexican dollars, 38¾c.

New York, March 24.—Wall St.—There were offerings in large blocks of all the leading speculative stocks at the opening first sales in many instances running from 1,000 to 2,500 shares. The result was sharp declines throughout the list. The losses ran to a point or over in Norfolk & Western, Canadian Pacific, Rock Island preferred, Sugar and General Electric.

Selling decreased for a while after the opening and prices partly recovered. The absence of any active demand on the decline stimulated short sales later and the market fell back to about the opening range. Atchison preferred, Wisconsin Central preferred, St. Louis & San Francisco, Smelting, Hide & Leather preferred and Reading lost 1, and Anaconda 2 points. Southern Pacific was well supported and sold at 64.

Prices moved in a vacillating way. Louisville, Chicago Great Western and Manhattan got a point under Saturday. North American lost 2 and Lake Erie & Western 2. There were slight recoveries when Wabash preferred rose to 51¾, but they were not held. Trading was very dull. Bonds were irregular.

Offerings increased as prices reached a lower level, which stimulated more aggressive bear selling. St. Paul, Union Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Amalgamated and a number of other leading issues declined a point or over.

Trading was semi-stagnant during the early part of the afternoon. Some stocks worked lower while others gained a fraction, but the movement either way was insignificant. Northwestern declined 3½.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco	28¾	28¾	27⅞	27⅞
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	125	125	124½	124⅝
Atchison	82⅝	82⅝	81¼	81⅜
Atchison pfd.	98	98¼	97½	97½
Am. Car & F. Co.	40	....	....	40
Anaconda	120	....	....	120
Amal. Copper	72¾	72⅝	71¾	71¾
Balt. & Ohio	93	93	92¼	92¾
B'lyn R. Trans.	67¼	67¼	65⅝	66⅛
Canadian Pac.	129½	130	129½	129½
Chicago G. W.	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
Con. Tob. 4s	62¾	....	....	62⅝
Colorado Fuel	68¼	68⅝	66¼	66¼
Ches. & Ohio	46¾	....	....	44½
Erie com	35⅝	35¾	35	35¼
Louis. & Nash.	121¼	121½	120	120
Leather	12½	12⅝	12½	12½
Leather pfd.	91¼	91¼	90⅝	91
Ice com	24	....	....	24
Manhattan	140¼	140⅜	138⅝	138
Mex. Cent	28	28	27	27⅛
Missouri Pac	109	109¼	108¾	106¾
Mo. K. & T. com	26	....	....	26
North Am. Co.	106½	106¾	102	102
New York Cen	136⅞	136⅞	135⅞	135⅞
N. & W. com	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼
Ont. & Wes	30⅞	30⅞	30¼	30¼
Pennsylvania	143	143⅛	142¼	142⅜
People's Gas Co.	103⅝	103⅝	102¼	102¼
Reading com	69⅝	69⅝	68⅜	68⅜
Rock Island	45½	45½	44¼	44¼
Rep. I. & S. Co.	20⅝	20⅝	20	20
Republic pfd	78	....	....	78
Southern Ry	32⅜	32¾	31⅞	31⅞
Southern Ry. pfd.	94¼	95¼	94¼	94¼
St. Paul	170	170½	169¼	169¼
Southern Pacific	64	64¼	63⅝	63⅝
St. L. San F. com	81¼	81¼	80	80¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	68	68	66¼	66¼
Texas Pacific	92¾	92¾	91¼	91¼
U. S. Steel com	36¼	....	....	36¼
U. S. Steel pfd.	87⅝	87¼	86⅝	86⅝
Wab. com	28⅝	....	....	28⅝
Wab. pfd.	50¼	51¼	49⅝	49⅝
Wab. Deb. B's	77¾	78⅜	76⅝	76⅞
West. Union	89¼	....	....	89¼
W. & L. E.	24	....	....	24
Wis. Cent.	25¾	....	....	25¼
Wis. Cent. pfd.	49	49	48¾	49
K. C. com.	30¼	....	....	30¼
Tex. Pac.	38¼	38½	37⅞	37⅞

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy separator, creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 25@25c; solid pack, 24@25c; dairy, 18@20c; packing stock, 12@12½c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@15c; solid pack, 12@13c.

Cheese—Ohio new full cream, 14@15c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 12½c.

Cabbages—75c@$1.00.

Lettuce—Per lb. 15c, firm.

Radishes—Per doz. hothouse, 35c.

Pie plant—75@85c per bunch.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, $2.00@2.75 per doz.

Cauliflower—California, $1.25@1.50.

Celery—Home-grown, 35@50c per bunch; California, 75c@$1.00.

Beets—50@40c per bu.

Mango Peppers—40c per bu.

Tomatoes—Floridas, fancy, per crate, $4.00@4.50.

Spinach—75@$1.00 per bu.

Onions—50@75c.

Spanish Onions—$1.40 per crate.

Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.50@2.00.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.60@2.75.

Hubbard Squash—1½@2c per lb.; $1@2 per bbl.

Parsnips—50@60c per bu.

Turnips—25@30c per bu.

Carrots—25@30c per bu.

Potatoes—60@65c.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 11½; spring chickens, 12c per lb.; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 12c; geese, 12c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 12@14c; spring chickens, 14@15c per lb.; turkeys, 18@20c; ducks, 18c; geese, 12½@13c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 24.—Beef—Dull.

Pork—Firm.

Lard—Steady. Prime western steam, $10.50.

Butter—Receipts, 7,884 pkgs.; steady. State dairy, 19@22c; extra creamery, 23c; held creamery, 17@24c; creamery common to choice, 19@23½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,473 pkgs; firm. State, full cream, fancy, small, colored, fall made, 13c; small, white, fall made, 14½c; large, colored, fall made, 14½@14¾c; large, white, fall made, 14½@14¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 37,449 pkgs.; firm at decline. State and Pennsylvania average best, 16c; western fancy, 14c; Kentucky, 14c; southern, 13½c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 3-16@3¼c; centrifugal 96 test, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 2 15-16@3c; refined, steady; crushed, $5.40; powdered, 4.90; granulated, $4.80.

Coffee—Quiet. No. 7 Rio, 5½c.

Molasses—Firm. New Orleans, 30@40c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 24.—Butter steady; creameries, 17@23c; dairies, 14@22c. Eggs easy at 13¼c. Cheese steady; Twins, 13@13¼c; Daisies, 13@13½c; Young Americas, 13½c.

New York Poultry.

New York, March 24.—Poultry—Alive, firmer; turkeys, 15c; fowls, 13c; dressed quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., March 24.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Light loads of hogs higher, heavy, $7.90@7.95; medium, $7.90; heavy Yorkers, $7.75@7.80; light Yorkers, $7.65@7.70; pigs, $7.60@7.65. Supply of sheep and lambs light; good steady; others slow.

Chicago, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.10@5.65; poor to medium, $3.75@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.90; cows, 1,500 heifers, $2.50@4.75; canners, $1.50@2.50; bulls, $2.25@4.25; calves, $3.00@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.50; calves, $3.00@7.00.

Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000; tomorrow, 25,000; left over, 4,524; market steady at yesterday's prices; mixed and butchers, $7.40@7.70; good to choice heavy, $7.75@7.85; rough heavy, $7.50@7.70; light, $7.55@7.70; bulk of sales at $7.45@7.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market steady for sheep and lambs; good to choice wethers, $5.50@6.50; fair to choice mixed, $4.50@5.50; native lambs, $5.25@7.90.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 24.—(Erick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Five cars; steady. Hogs, 20 cars; steady; pigs, $7.60@7.65; Yorkers, $7.60@7.65; mediums, $7.85@7.90; heavy, $7.90@7.95. Sheep, 30 cars; slow; best lambs, $7.50@7.75; fair to good, $7.25@7.50; culls and common, $5.25@6.00; weethers, $5.50@6.00; mixed sheep, $6.00@6.25; fair to good, $5.75@6.00; culls,